

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

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MARCH 28, 1935

No. 4

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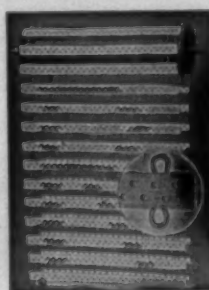
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# TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 48—No. 4

MARCH 28, 1935

## Processing Tax is Unfair Levy On Cotton Textiles \*

By K. P. Lewis

President of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Durham, N. C.

I AM appearing before your committee on behalf of the Cotton Textile Industry to discuss certain proposals for amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act now embodied in House Bill No. 5585 and Senate Bill No. 1807.

The Cotton Textile Industry includes upwards of 1,000 processors of raw cotton, with an aggregate of approximately 31,000,000 spindles in place. It is an industry of relatively small units; no single unit controls more than 3 per cent of the productive capacity of the industry, and 680 of these units may be classed as distinctly small enterprises.

The great majority of mills of this industry are located in the very territory in which the raw material for our industry is grown. Many of those engaged in our industry are themselves interested to some extent personally in farming, they are surrounded by and have the closest associations with the growers of cotton and other agricultural products covered by the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The economic life of our communities rests fundamentally on agriculture, and the farmers themselves throughout the country furnish the best customers for our products.

Under these circumstances it is inevitable that our industry should have close and sympathetic relations with the farmers of this country, and a deep interest in measures taken to restore the dislocation of prices which was affecting the ability of farmers to meet the burden of their obligations, and distorting the relation of their buying power to that of other sections of the community.

As an industry, we have a very acute realization and understanding of certain fundamentals of their problem. In fact, we have precisely the same problem in our own industry, namely, that of overcapacity and consequent threat and actuality of a production which unhappily there is no effective demand—no effective buying power—to absorb into consumption.

We know very well by our own experience that where there is an industry composed of a large number of units, where there is a capacity far greater than effective demand will absorb, then prices are forced down automatically by unbalanced competition to the level of cost of

production or below. This problem in agriculture is being dealt with under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. In our industry it is being dealt with under the National Recovery Act.

The fundamental principles and the fundamental necessities for both acts are the same for cotton farmer and cotton processor, and we believe that there should be co-operation of cotton farmer and cotton processor to meet their similar problem under these respective acts.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the cotton processing industry was the first industry to respond to the call of Congress and the President under the National Recovery Act. We submitted to him our proposed Code of Fair Competition for the industry within a few hours after he had signed the measure which you had enacted, and have co-operated ever since in the workings of that branch of the recovery program. Recent reports of agencies attest to the fact that the code has been obeyed.

The particular methods to be used by the farmer in meeting his problems of overcapacity and of production which out-ran consumption, we have felt were matters for the farmer and the Agricultural Administration to work out in the light of the particular characteristics of the business of farming. The method chosen has involved the use of funds in order that the farmer might receive a net return for his activities which would alleviate the distortion of price levels which has taken place. We have not objected to that. We have felt, and do feel, that *the method* of securing the money for this purpose was against the interest of the cotton farmer as well as ourselves. What has been done has been to put, for practical purposes, a sales tax on cotton goods, which has increased the cost to the consumer, driven the price out of line with that of other commodities, fallen most heavily on the consumer of inexpensive cotton goods, and tended to cut down the consumption of cotton goods and so reduce the product of the farm.

We have felt that the problem here was a national one, which should be met by the employment of national funds or by a tax laid on a far broader base. We trust that we may ultimately secure the co-operation of your committee, of farmers and of the Department of Agriculture in devising a method of financing the farm program, which will not tend to defeat the very efforts of that program so far as cotton is concerned.

\*Statement before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The greatly increased cost under the NRA, the much higher prices of spot cotton, largely contributed to by the Government loans and other aids to cotton prices; the processing tax, which has to be paid as soon as the cotton is opened; and the increased cost of supplies, all together have increased the cost of producing the cotton goods that I am familiar with approximately 75 per cent.

During this period, under the urgency of the Government to put people to work, and under the necessity of meeting competition, increased operations under double shifts have increased the output of cotton goods. The purchasing power of the country has not grown as rapidly as was hoped and the textile manufacturers today are in a most difficult situation.

In addition to this trouble of a lack of proper purchasing power in the country, the increasing costs have made the textile mills of the United States a mark for other nations to shoot at, and this question of importations, particularly from Japan, is a real menace to our business; and since so much of the cotton used by foreign mills is of foreign growth, this injury to our business inevitably injures the cotton farmers of the South. The Government in the National Recovery Act promised that importations would bear an increased duty to compensate domestic mills for their increased unit cost necessary because of shorter hours and increased minimum wages under the National Recovery Administration, but this has not been done except in a very few scattered cases, and this matter should have immediate attention.

The financing of the processing tax in some other way would, in my opinion, increase quite appreciably the use of cotton and make a decided contribution to the general welfare of the farmers, the mills and the general public. The processing tax as it is now paid seems to me to be acting very much like the last straw on the camel's back, and a general benefit to the farmers and the public demands that this matter be given due consideration.

Under the grave conditions today affecting cotton mills, which I have touched upon, we feel that as little burdensome legislation as possible should be passed, giving the mills a breathing space in which to endeavor to conquer their present problems.

I have gone into these general matters because I wanted the committee to understand that we have not approached the proposed amendments which are before you in a spirit of captious criticism. We understand and have a great deal of sympathy with any effort which would prevent the marketing plan used by one stage of the economic process from being broken down or ruined by the next stage of the economic process. We thoroughly agree that processors should not and ought not to be allowed to break down a marketing plan of the producers. Our objection to the amendment providing for an extension of the licensing provisions of the present act is not based on any desire to preserve immunity to processors in any such course of conduct, if any such conduct is being pursued, in any branch of producer marketing.

Our first objection is that a further extension of the present licensing provision is unnecessary to accomplish this purpose because it would be an unfair trade practice, under present provisions, for the processors to endeavor to break down a producer agreement by inducing a violation of its terms.

Further, the proposed licensing provision, while hedged about with certain limitations, is nevertheless subject to two fundamental objections:

1. It seems to us it goes beyond the protection of producers' marketing agreements, and makes it possible for provisions to be made which regulate the conduct of

the processors' own business and his own marketing arrangements. This field is already occupied by the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Codes under that Act. There seems to be no occasion for a duplication of activity or authority.

2. We believe that the provision for imposing any plan which regulates the processors' business by license or otherwise, without the consent of a considerable majority of the industry, is contrary to the spirit of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and of the Recovery program. It is of the very essence of the farm program, and one of its best characteristics, that it has been recognized that you could lead a horse to water but not make him drink; that it is the essence of successful co-operative action, which is what we are aiming at both under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act, that the co-operative spirit be preserved. Collective planning for an industry, whether of farmers or of manufacturers, is wholly impracticable unless those plans are of a character which the farmers or manufacturers recognize as sound, and as needed for the general welfare.

It is true that such plans can be greatly hurt by a relatively small minority. For that reason we agree that it is proper that what is the preponderant and representative view of the industry should be made controlling upon a minority, with adequate safeguards, of course, against the oppression of the minority. That is the philosophy and practice of the National Industrial Recovery Act under which we are operating. That is the philosophy and the practice of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in seeking the consensus of views of farmers before attempting to put through any feature of the farm program.

It may be that Government is more far-sighted as to the needs of farmers or the needs of industries than farmers or manufacturers. If so, it must be wise and intelligent enough to convince the farmers or manufacturers of their needs. If it attempts to impose its views upon them, it can but stir up the opposition and the resistance which is characteristic of our American individualism. We are prepared to abide by majority rule. We are prepared to accept a leadership. But neither those who till our fields nor those who operate our factories are prepared to accept an imposed remedy for their difficulties. Such a course we believe to be wrong in principle; such a course we believe to be unsound in practice. Government ultimately rests on the consent of the governed. If the preponderant membership of an industry cannot be convinced that a certain course is sound and right, the problem of policing an imposed rule we believe to be an impossible one.

Equally objectionable to the imposition of a code or license upon an industry by governmental authority, against its judgment, would be the imposition of such a code or license by those engaged in one stage of the economic process upon those engaged in another stage. To us it seems quite as unreasonable and impracticable to provide for the regulation of the processors but proposed by the producers, as it would be for the processors to devise a plan which should be imposed upon the producers.

Our view is that no plan should be imposed on any stage of the industry without its concurrence. Plans for the producers should be worked out by them in their interest and approved when also in the public interest. Plans for processors should be worked out by them in their interest and only approved when in the public interest.

(Continued on Page 34)

# What Is the Cotton Program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

The following is from a well known cotton manufacturer:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is rendering a real service to the nation through its acreage control program and the 12-cent loan to farmers. In time this plan will reduce the carryover to normal proportions and bring with it the advantages which will accrue from such balance.

In certain quarters, however, there is bitter opposition to the whole program. Ample evidence of this can be found in articles and editorials in the *Cotton Trade Journal*, *The Cotton Digest* and a number of other publications. Many of the writers are mad because there is no 5-cent cotton for export. These writers, however, are not following the rear end of a mule now and do not intend to do in the future.

While the general program of the Government is sound, no one should be led to believe that it can be properly carried out by dealing with the spot cotton market of the South alone. Consideration must be given to the Exchanges in New York, New Orleans and Chicago, and the monkey shines which are there carried on at times. Unless this is done, great resentment will be aroused against the whole operation and serious injury will be inflicted on business through no fault of its own.

For years the cotton textile industry has used the New York Cotton Exchange for hedging purposes and this has been perfectly safe and proper so long as normal relations existed between spots (actual cotton) and futures. For instance, if a mill sold goods that would require 500 bales of cotton to manufacture, it would buy five contracts on the exchange and hold same till it bought the actual cotton at which time the contracts (hedges) would be sold. If the future exchanges are to be permitted to operate, it is the duty of the Government to see that the sales do reflect this normal relation, otherwise they might as well sell potatoes or some other commodity.

The Government can keep this relation normal by demanding delivery of spot cotton every time the speculators bunch up and start out to skin somebody. Ordinarily New York cotton should be worth the price of Southern cotton plus the freight to New York. For the past six months cotton has been selling through the New York Exchange for approximately 1 cent per pound less than in the South, or rather New York futures have been selling for approximately 1 cent per pound less than Southern spot cotton. This would not have been the case, however, if the sellers of these contracts had been required to deliver (if called upon) cotton in uniform units of 100 bales suitable for manufacture by the mills. It is the unfair nature of the contracts or conditions surrounding delivery which gives the seller all the advantage which makes such a situation possible.

Today the Government is advancing 12 cents per pound against cotton placed in warehouses by the farmer and guaranteeing that the farmer will not receive less than 12 cents. In New York cotton futures are selling for 11¼ cents per pound. Needless to say, this situation is disrupting business. Such a situation would not be possible if the Government would carry its operations to their normal conclusion and demand delivery against

March contracts and also state that it would ask delivery against May and July contracts if necessary. It would not have to take in much cotton, as the sellers are not selling cotton, but promises to deliver something they haven't got and don't expect to see.

Under the present program it should be the duty of the Government to maintain warehouse space in New York, New Orleans and Chicago stand ready to take in cotton whenever a movement is started to disrupt the normal relation between spot cotton and futures. It should also stand ready to deliver cotton against futures should anyone attempt to squeeze the market and gain an unfair advantage.

The experience of the Hoover Farm Board should not be forgotten. The Government is reported to have lost 350 million through its operations. If it had taken spot cotton where necessary it could easily have bought every bale of cotton it would have been possible to obtain and had the cotton to show for it. And due the advance which finally came around there would have been no loss or comparatively little.

The Government should not permit its program to be wrecked and business disrupted by an artificial inflation of the selling supply called promises to deliver (cotton). It is to be hoped that our patriotism, courage and intelligence have reached the stage where such occurrences will not be permitted again.

## Weekly Carded Cotton Yarn Data Proposed

Washington.—The cotton textile industry's code authority has proposed an amendment to the trade practices governing cotton carded yarn to require weekly sales reports by selling agents, and weekly reports of export sales.

The present Section 2 of the rules requires reports by spinning mills and does not cover export sales. Under the amendment, both mills and agents would report weekly to the Cotton-Textile Institute, and the institute would issue weekly summaries based upon the reports.

Suggestions or objections concerning the amendment must be submitted before April 9th to Deputy Administrator Thurston, 3022 Department of Commerce Building, here.

## Georgia Mill Held Violating Section 7-A

Washington.—Under a decision handed down by the National Textile Labor Relations Board, the Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga., is declared in violation of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act and the code of fair competition for the textile industry for failure to re-employ striking workers who took part in the late textile strike. This is one of the many discrimination cases filed against Southern mills by the United Textile Workers of America.

The decision provides that unless the mills reinstate workers as rapidly as possible within 15 days, the case will be referred to NRA compliance division and other enforcement agencies of appropriate action.

# Ten Years of Cotton Textiles

**F**OLLOWING is the fourth annual ten-year survey of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, which begins with 1925 and includes comparable data for 1934:

The calculated yardage of 1933 production previously used in this series has been replaced by the actual estimate of the Bureau of the Census in its biennial report. The ratio of .0936 square yards of cloth found to be produced per active spindle hour in that year is therefore employed as a constant in arriving at the 1934 estimate, for which no official figures are collected.

In subsequent issues, the caption "Per Capita Consumption in Square Yards" will be changed to the more appropriate title of "Available for Per Capita Consumption." According to the Department of Commerce, total sales at retail during 1934 were \$28,548,000,000 as compared with \$25,037,000,000 in 1933. The increase of over \$3,500,000,000, or 14 per cent in dollar sales, is commonly measured as an increase of approximately 8 to 10 per cent in physical volume of all kinds of merchandise sold at retail last year. Trade reports and individual records of important retail distributors warrant the belief that a similar relationship holds true for consumer transactions in cotton goods. Heretofore in these articles we have assumed that yardage produced is equal to yardage consumed over a given period of time. Generally, an annual balance is applicable to primary distribution, but alternate periods of accumulation and distribution by primary market customers, a familiar occurrence in our past history, invalidate the use of the production measure in reckoning distribution to the ultimate consumer. This is impossible to estimate satisfactorily without an adequate gauge of the ebb and flow of stocks in the hands of all distributing agencies. Consideration of these factors supports our decision that the chart, in this particular, represents understatements for 1932 and 1934 and overstatement for 1933 and is not a faithful guide to the yearly requirements of ultimate consumption.

## REDUCED DEMAND

With respect to demand in the primary markets, upon which production principally depends and for which we consider the annual figures a reasonable guide, an increase in mill stocks during 1934 determines a slightly lower yardage volume consumed by distributing agencies than is shown on the chart. The decline in 1934 production from that of the previous year was over 1,000,000,000 square yards, or 12.55 per cent. The total compares closely with that for 1931, although in that year exports were 140,000,000 yards greater and imports about 7,000,000 yards less.

## EXPORTS DECLINE

Exports sank 76,000,000 square yards under the 1933 figure, to the lowest yardage on record. This was a continuation of the trend noted in our preceding report, due to the persistent penetration of low cost Japanese products into countries that have been closely affiliated with us and which comprise our normal export outlets. The close economic alliances set up by England with her dominions, colonies and possession to combat similar inroads on the natural markets of her textile industry suggest the only means, outside of subsidies, that will permit the retention of any appreciable amount of export trade.

## JAPANESE IMPORTS

While total imports in 1934 were about unchanged

from 1933, the progressively increasing share coming from Japan and the extremely low prices of the Japanese products are matters of gravest concern. Tariff wall present no barrier to the influx of merchandise made under wage levels and standards of living which are far below those of all other textile producing countries. Ours are the highest. Speedy relief, in the form of quotas based on the average of years preceding 1933, is essential to forestall further and greater shifts in consumption to the foreign made goods, with their threat of calamity to American industry and American labor.

The primary market demand, which represents the requirements of industrial users and various agencies of distribution, is the chief source of our production activity. Shrinkage of this demand during 1934 was largely responsible for the reduced operations and a drop in raw cotton consumption approximating 800,000 bales. The resumption of hand-to-mouth buying by the domestic distributing trade and the consequent loss of important inventory markets can be attributed only in part to the broad replenishment which characterized 1933 activities. Political and economic uncertainties, breeding lack of confidence in the outlook for inventory enhancement, did not favor even ordinary speculation on substantial commitments in the face of high raw material costs, supported by Government loans and weighted by the processing tax burden. With practically all competitive fibers free of such artificial controls, the relative price position was disjointed and conducive to substitution, by jute and paper in the fabrics of low value and by rayon fabrics in the higher ranges. Higher manufacturing costs for garments and other fabricated products provoked the further exercise of caution in operations and commitments of customers in these divisions. Although correctives to seasonal overproduction were applied in the summer months through code authority action and in September by organized labor disturbances, the resulting production decline had but slight effect in providing an incentive to normal inventory replenishment. The doubtful remedies involved in price levels below replacement costs and in some divisions at severe losses to the producers were ineffective in restoring the general spirit of confidence which fostered trading during 1933 and the first quarter of 1934.

The reduced production of 1934 is represented by the lowest total of active spindle hour operations on our record of thirteen years, save the lone year of 1932. Participation in the year's activity, however, was shared by the largest number of spindles since 1931. Slightly over 3,000,000 spindles were completely idle during the year ended July 31, 1934, which is the best record in this respect since 1929. Spindleage idle by months varied from 4,500,000 in March to 8,842,000 in September, when operations were affected by the labor disturbances.

The average number of spindles working each month also indicates a broader spread of activity among the producing units of the industry. Further increases in this respect were voided by the September troubles, which explains to some extent the increase in the number of intermittently operated spindles.

Spindles in place during the past year were practically unchanged, with a net reduction of barely 49,000. Modernization, rather than demolition, was the preferred method of dealing with plant obsolescence. The largest

increase of new machinery in ten years is recorded under this heading. Resulting from the relatively favorable activity of 1933, this is a substantial contribution to employment increase and betterment in the durable goods section of industry, where improvement has heretofore been most laggard.

For the ten-year period, total installation of new equipment, almost entirely for replacement purposes, is represented by 3,112,764 spindles, or replacement at the rate of 1 per cent annually. The dismantling process has been more severe. The first year of this current decade (1925) records the peak of installed equipment measured by spindles in place. From slightly under 38,000,000, continuous evacuation of factories in the ten years has accounted for a net liquidation of something over 7,000,000 spindles, which have passed out of existence.

Coincident with this plant destruction and responsible for it in part, has been the widespread development of two-shift operation in the surviving plants. Under the

code, it has become the normal method of operation, providing the maximum of employment with the diminished equipment. With a decline of 23 per cent in the average number of active spindles, the number of workers employed was approximately the same in 1934 as at the beginning of the decade. Wage scales have greatly increased and working hours extremely reduced.

Until profitable operations are established for the industry in general, however, there can be no assurance that the era of capital destruction has finally disappeared or that the social benefits can be maintained. Recapture of the lost markets represented by normal distributor and dealer stocks can be accomplished only through a restoration of confidence in the intrinsic and relative values of our products. Removal of the peculiar political and economic burdens with which this industry has been saddled would go a long way toward reviving interest in the ownership of cotton goods and bringing recovery out of reaction.

## TEN YEARS OF COTTON TEXTILES

Data assembled by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York from Bureau of The Census reports and information obtained through the courtesy of machinery manufacturers. Cloth production for the non-census or even years has been estimated to correspond to spindle hour activity during the preceding census years.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>											
Spindles in place at beginning of year	37,910,772	37,871,936	37,364,730	36,465,976	35,267,086	34,541,486	33,608,494	32,326,526	31,442,174	30,918,340	30,889,484
Increase or decrease from preceding year	319,448	67,836	507,206	898,754	1,198,690	725,600	932,992	1,281,968	884,352	503,834	48,856
New installations, additions and replacements	343,292	217,364	496,192	255,912	320,784	251,936	205,068	143,908	348,568	529,840	
<b>OPERATION</b>											
Spindles active at any time during year ending July 31st	35,032,246	34,710,266	34,409,910	33,569,792	32,417,036	31,245,078	28,979,646	27,271,935	26,894,860	27,742,462	
Spindles idle during same period	2,907,526	3,121,670	2,954,820	2,896,184	2,850,050	3,296,408	4,628,848	5,054,588	4,547,314	3,195,878	
Average number of active spindles based on twelve monthly reports	32,642,076	32,372,262	32,547,119	29,961,648	30,408,548	27,269,470	25,674,307	23,250,777	24,873,370	25,119,435	
Intermittent spindles (showing the difference between average active spindles and those active at some time during year)	2,390,170	2,398,004	1,862,791	3,608,144	2,008,488	3,975,608	3,305,339	4,021,158	2,021,590	2,623,027	
Percentage relation of average active spindles to spindles in place	86.04%	85.43%	87.11%	82.16%	86.22%	78.91%	76.39%	71.92%	79.11%	81.19%	
Spindle hours run	94,600,127,795	97,028,629,298	104,450,215,778	92,728,880,678	99,899,724,476	76,702,615,168	77,793,298,853	70,218,347,911	86,580,232,828	75,711,412,882	
Hours run per average active spindle	2,898	2,999	3,209	3,095	3,285	2,813	3,030	3,020	3,481	3,014	
<b>MARKET</b>											
Production in square yards	7,741,168,000	7,936,942,000	8,980,415,000	7,972,511,000	8,541,546,000	6,518,114,000	7,140,613,000	6,445,342,000	8,103,717,000	7,086,437,000	
Exports in square yards	543,317,000	513,299,000	565,021,000	546,847,000	564,444,000	416,285,000	366,919,000	375,446,000	302,042,000	226,306,000	
Imports in square yards	109,249,000	60,680,000	63,002,000	61,295,000	61,185,000	35,517,000	34,732,000	29,436,000	41,348,000	41,533,000	
Available for domestic consumption	7,307,900,000	7,494,323,000	8,478,396,000	7,486,999,000	8,038,287,000	6,177,386,000	6,808,426,000	6,099,332,000	7,843,023,000	6,901,664,000	
Population at July 1st	114,867,000	116,483,000	118,197,000	119,798,000	121,526,000	123,191,000	124,070,000	124,822,000	125,695,000	126,425,000	
Per capita consumption in square yards	63.62	64.25	71.73	62.50	66.14	50.14	54.88	48.86	62.40	54.59	

### Foreign Textile Costs Will Be Surveyed

Washington.—A resolution by Senator Metcalf (Republican, Rhode Island), asking the Tariff Commission to investigate the difference in the cost of production here and abroad of cotton manufactures, was approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Walsh (Democrat, Massachusetts) said Tuesday that he and some Southern Senators were trying to arrange a conference with President Roosevelt on steps to assist the cotton textile industry.

Although some Southern members were talking tentatively of a limited embargo against Japanese imports of cotton cloth as one aid, Walsh said he was inclined to prefer elimination of the cotton processing tax because "Japan is one of our largest purchasers of raw cotton."

As the Massachusetts Senator announced the group

was seeking a White House engagement the Senate Agriculture Committee met to discuss procedure in the investigation of the recent drop in the cotton market.

Walsh recently wrote the Tariff Commission suggesting it either raise the tariff or apply the American valuation principle, which would have the same effect. He said Japanese imports, while showing a large increase, were not the only factor hindering the domestic industry.

Coincidentally, the Washington office of American World Traders, Inc., of New York City, announced that it had signed a contract to supply with American cotton 50 per cent of the needs of the Polish Textile Spinners' Association for a five-year period.

Based on the average use, American World Traders expected the 50 per cent of Poland's needs will mean annual sales to Polish spinners of a minimum of 150,000 bales as compared with their consumption last year of 36,000 bales.

# Belting Maintenance

By J. A. Schachner, Jr.

Vice-President, Schachner Leather and Belting Company, Charlotte, N. C.

As we have stated before and will continue to stress, belting maintenance is important and really does pay. More attention is being given to the little things that heretofore have been often overlooked. One of these things is the cost of getting power from its source to the machine, and among a great majority of the manufacturers, belting is included in such. So if you will just give it a little more thought and attention, you will be repaid in more ways than once. Of course, anything can be overdone, but we have found in most places that there is a good deal of common sense among our fellow beings. As a suggestion, ask someone that has a belting drive that has been running 15, 20 or 25 years—there's quite a few of them left yet—as to what has been done toward their maintenance.

In a previous article we discussed some points on maintenance concerning the use of belt dressings, in this and future articles, we will point out some other ideas of maintenance, discuss them and re-discuss from time to time.

## CORRECT APPLICATION

To start at the beginning, belting maintenance really begins before the purchase of the necessary belting. True there are quite a few standardized drives that we are sure of, but there are plenty that have a certain belt on them because there are certain pulleys on the machine or on the shafting. Whether you make the actual purchase or pass the requisition along, do you furnish the drive data to the producer or salesman of the belting? If not, why not? It may save everyone concerned, money some day and it doesn't cost anything additional. It may also save alibis sometime, whether valid or not. All belting manufacturers want all the information possible concerning drives, especially on the larger sizes, as they can then furnish the exact belt needed. The correct width, necessary thickness or weight, proper tannage, etc. For instance, an 8-inch medium double leather belt will develop 42 horsepower at 2,000 feet per minute, while at 3,500 feet per minute, it will develop 65 horsepower, with 180 degree arc of contact with the pulleys. On average such

belt will develop down to 80 per cent of this horsepower with the arc of contact lowered to 120 degrees on one of the pulleys. Some belts may run fine on a pulley 8 inches in diameter and give trouble on a 4-inch. Speed has a lot to do with it here. Sometimes you will find that you can use a certain type of belt 6 inches wide where formerly you have used an 8-inch. But when in doubt and it is up to you, remember, it is safer and more economical to overbelt a drive rather than underbelt it. Any belting manufacturer will be glad to furnish you with all the aid possible, they are getting experience through you and you are through them.

No specific application can cover the same horsepower requirements as there are many things that enter in the use on one drive that are not in another. There are so many different machines requiring ten horsepower in many different industries that there is not one belt that will deliver ten horsepower satisfactorily in all of them. There are places for the leather belt, rubber belt, "V"-belt, round belt, canvass belt and the exercise of judgment and common sense will select for you the driving medium from which you will derive sound satisfaction.

## CHECK YOUR PRESENT DRIVES

Let's go to the drives you already have in use. When there is any power transmission difficulty on a machine, nine times out of ten the first blame is on the belt and if the belt looks bad, you're such it is the trouble factor, yet it may be taking all the blame and absorbing the trouble from some other source and preventing a greater damage. Check up and learn if it is the correct belt, if the equipment is in alignment, if it gets the proper lubrication, if the load is constant or fluctuating, if the peak load is too great, if the pulley crowns are in line. Alignment of the pulley crowns is something that is often overlooked. If you have one pulley that is half-inch or an inch wider than the other, aligning the sides do not align the crowns. Of course the writer may be prejudiced but it seems to him that it is; "when in doubt, blame it on the belt."

## Nature's Own Way of changing starch back to its soluble liquid form

ARCY is nature's own way of liquefying all thick-boiling starches. It should not be confused with malt diastase, pancreas and other enzymes. ARCY is far less sensitive to variations in temperature and to changes in conditions of acidity and alkalinity. ARCY can be relied upon to work satisfactorily under ALL working conditions on ALL grades of the less costly thick-boiling starches, carrying the conversion to just the RIGHT degree for maximum sizing value; completely liquefying the starch

to practically a non-congealing, thin size solution with marked penetrating and binding properties. Its application is simple, inexpensive and fool-proof. NATURE'S own way is always best, and ARCY is nature's way of liquefying every granule of starch into a slow-congealing, transparent, always uniform thin-boiling solution that prevents frosty splotches and glazed streaks on the warps; increases tensile strength; produces a smooth finish yarn; improves weaving conditions; makes excessive humidity unnecessary; and increases the life of cotton harness.

ARCY 4-X is used for liquefying thick-boiling CORN and SAGO starches. ARCY 1-X is used for liquefying POTATO and TAPIOCA starches.

The full story is yours for the asking. Write for it on your letter head today.

DRAKE CORPORATION, Mfrs., Norfolk, Va.

Suppose you have a drive that is not now developing enough horsepower now. Maybe you've added more machines or other elements enter but it just doesn't seem to be doing the work. Why not increase the speed? You can find out what horsepower is needed, what you are getting now, increase the pulley diameters in proportion, retaining the same shaft speed of course, and there is the additional horsepower.

Perhaps you want a reduction in speed. What is most common is to reduce the size of the driving pulley, doing this you also reduce the horsepower and the arc of contact. Why not increase the diameter of the driven pulley? This way perhaps you can increase the center distance and retain approximately the same arc of contact, but if you do retain the same center distance and decrease the arc of contact, you certainly have more area of belting in contact with a 12-inch diameter pulley than you do with one eight inches in diameter. Thus you are retaining the speed and horsepower.

Air compressors furnish a difficult drive and there is one instance where the belt man will overbelt for true satisfaction. Give such machines the best conditions possible.

#### ENDLESS BELTS

In years gone by, many more endless belts were used on the pulleys than there are today. We believe there is being a gradual return to the endless belt, especially with the aid of the insistence of the insurance companies. Use all belts you possibly can, 4 inches and over in width, endless. If it is feasible on your smaller sizes, by all means do so. There are men in the various plants that are competent to do such work. You can't expect from them the finished work that you would of a workman from a belting manufacturer, but experience will help to attain higher degrees of proficiency in such work. Along with other data on the drive, a steel tape measurement of the length required, stating "ends prepared" will suffice for the sales house. They will make all allowances necessary, and the belt will go to you ready for cementing. If a belt can be made endless at the factory, it is better yet. Always run a leather belt in the direction that will allow the pulleys to roll the lap points down, not up.

The writer is not trying to be technical but wants to use common sense in heart-to-heart talks and point maintenance problems in a simple way. The time for engineering technique is when you have a specific problem and are going to buy. Call in the salesman and let him help. Practical experience goes hand in hand with theory.

#### Evening Classes At Pelzer

The Textile Evening Classes of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company have opened their spring session. At the opening meeting, the teachers found the usual interest and quite an increase in enrollment.

This program is sponsored by the State Department of Education and the management of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company. These classes serve to train and familiarize textile employers with their duties and prepare them for advancement. The enrollment for classes stands at 108 students.

Classes are conducted as follows:

Mill 1—Carding, T. G. Roche; Spinning, A. L. Ellis; Loom Fixing, E. A. Roach; Loom Fixing, Carl Davis.

Mill 4—Carding, C. C. Roberts; Spinning, G. W. Ray; Loom Fixing, Walter Garrett; Loom Fixing, John Crompton.

## SPRAY YOUR RAW STOCK Dyed, Bleached or Natural Cotton WITH MINEROL

The added lubrication makes the cotton Card, Draw and Spin better... reduces Dust and Lint.

MINEROL conditions the fibre and softens the natural coatings, so that the cotton reacts more readily to subsequent operations, such as • Dyeing • Bleaching • Mercerizing.

### BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON  
17 BATTERY PLACE · NEW YORK

We shall exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C., April 8 to 13.

**BRETON  
MINEROL  
PROCESS**  
PATENTED

#### MINEROL AIDS TEXTILE FINISHING

*The VANDERBILT Hotel*

Five minutes to  
PENN STATION

Five minutes to  
GRAND CENTRAL

PARK AVENUE

**SINGLE ROOM**  
with private bath  
**\$3.00**

**DOUBLE ROOM**  
with two beds and  
private bath **\$5.00**

WALTON H. MARSHALL, MANAGER

**PARK AVENUE at 34<sup>th</sup> Street**  
**NEW YORK CITY**

# The Coloring and Finishing of Warp Satin Cloths

**Q**UITE a serviceable and popular material for dress goods is a cotton warp satin fabric of moderate weight and a soft lustrous appearance. The lustre is partly due to the construction of the fabric (there is a predominance of warp threads "floating" on the surface, but this is enhanced by the finishing processes adopted. Such a fabric is usually schreiner finished, but to obtain the most satisfactory effect it should also be mercerized. A warp satin fabric has a pleasing appearance when dyed in pale shades, but considerable quantities are dyed Aniline Black.

The preparation of the fabric for dyeing depends to a certain extent on the shade to which it is to be dyed, but in general a thorough preparation is desirable, since the fabric is finally required to have a soft handle. Singeing is the first process, and in order to secure the best ultimate appearance this should be thorough. It is advisable to singe both sides of the fabric, and this may be accomplished by means of gas or, better, by means of a combination of plate and gas singeing. One reason for singeing the fabric on both sides is that by this means a more equal coloring of the fabric is obtained during the dyeing.

## KIERING

Following singeing the fabric should be steeped for a few hours (generally overnight) in a wet condition for the purpose of softening the size and other impurities present and then kier boiled once or twice. This uncertainty as regards the number of kier boils is due to the fact that it is desirable to maintain as much as possible the original weight of the fabric. With a view to economy in production, manufacturers have lately reduced the number of weft and warp threads in this type of fabric to a minimum, so that the desired solid appearance in the finished fabric cannot be secured if too much of the fabric substance is lost in kiering. Hence, if the high brightness and purity of shade demand it then two kier boils must be allowed, but in many instances it may be found possible to effect sufficient purification of the fabric with the aid of but one kier boil. In any case the amount of caustic soda used in the boil should be reduced as much as possible, and it is often found expedient to use a mixture of caustic soda and sodium carbonate instead of caustic soda alone.

## BLEACHING

The bleaching which follows is most conveniently effected by means of sodium hypochlorite solution (prepared by passing chlorine gas through a solution of soda ash) and the usual bleaching plant can be used. In most cases the fabric will be led twice through the bleach liquor contained in a padding mangle and then piled for two or three hours. It will then be thoroughly washed free from chlorine. The use of an anti-chlor is unnecessary in view of the mercerizing process which follows.

When the warp satin fabric is required to be dyed with dark colors then so thorough a bleaching is unnecessary. If dark direct dyes are being used then one kier boil will usually be found sufficient, and the bleaching with the aid of sodium hypochlorite liquor omitted entirely. When dyeing with Aniline Black follows then both kiering and bleaching are unnecessary; it is sufficient to scour the

fabric well in a pair of rope washing machines with the aid of hot soda ash liquors.

Mercerization follows, and this is carried out in the usual machine. Satisfactory results are obtainable with the ordinary stenter form of mercerizing machine, but the warp satin fabric lends itself excellently to the clipless type of machine, in which the fabric is led over a number of expanding rollers whilst being treated with the mercerizing liquor (caustic soda of 50° Tw.) and the washing water. Since the surface of the fabric consists mainly of warp threads it is essential that these be well mercerized. Since stretching of the alkali-impregnated fabric plays an important part in securing lustre it is obvious that the clipless mercerizing machine is very suitable; on this machine it is easier to secure warp rather than weft stretching. Furthermore, since the warp satin fabric is of moderate weight it should be possible to mercerize two fabrics at once—one superimposed on the other.

## DYEING

Although a certain amount of warp satin fabric may be dyed with vat or other very fast dyes, the greater proportion is colored by means of ordinary direct dyes. Moderate and deep shades should be dyed in the usual jigger, and it is usually possible to match-up in about five "ends." Tints and pale shades can be economically produced by padding methods, although the resulting shades are scarcely so fast as those obtained by dyeing in a jigger. In padding, it is essential to maintain a level shade throughout the length of fabric, and with this object in mind it is better to use a short padding liquor. The padded fabric is dried on the "cans" and this serves to increase the fastness of the shade produced. In dyeing with Aniline Black some difficulty is usually experienced in avoiding tendering. Obviously a fabric which is not initially very strong readily reveals but a small amount of tendering. The prussiate method of dyeing Aniline Black is preferred to the copper process, since it is less liable to produce tendering.

## OBTAINING LEVEL DYEINGS

Warp satin fabrics readily show the presence of oxycellulose as produced by irregularities in the bleaching process. Those parts of the fabric containing oxycellulose resist the direct dye and so appear white. The lustrous character of the fabric surface makes these white patches show up clearly, especially in helio and sky blue shades. In cases where much oxycellulose is present and the stains are pronounced it is possible to secure level dyeing by stripping and re-dyeing with vat colors. Experience shows that vat dyes "cover" oxycellulose patches quite well.

Following dyeing, the fabric should be lightly padded with a soluble (Turkey red oil or Monopole soap) for the purpose of giving it softness of handle; it is then stentered to width and lightly calendered to break down any stiffness produced in stentering.

Since many warp satin fabrics are required to be schreinered this process must follow stentering. The warp threads being predominant on the surface of the fabric, it is necessary to use a steel shell engraved with lines which

(Continued on Page 34)

## Combed Yarn Spinners Denounce Tax

**M**EETING in Gastonia on Monday, combed yarn spinners passed a resolution strongly urging the removal of the cotton processing tax. The tax was described "as a sales tax of 15 to 20 per cent," which has added greatly to manufacturing costs. It was further said in the resolution that while the tax was theoretically passed to the consumer, it was being paid largely by the mills.

It was also pointed out that the tax intended to be collected for the benefit of the farmer has fallen most heavily on the laborer and those least able to pay, while the benefits have accrued to the makers of farm machinery, automobiles, and many other classes of commodities and services, etc., etc.

The resolution further stated that this tax should be drawn from the general treasury of the United States which represents the contributions by all those who participate in the final benefits.

The meeting was addressed by Sidney P. Monroe, of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

During the course of the meeting, a motion unanimously committing the body to the principles of the 80-hour machine limitations was adopted. Following is the text of the resolution adopted, condemning the processing tax:

From: The Combed Sales Yarn Group.  
To: The Cotton Textile Code Authority.  
Subject: Removal of the Processing Tax.

Whereas, we believe that the processing tax is one of the factors that has so increased the cost of cotton goods that sales resistance has drastically lowered consumption; and

Whereas, this reduced consumption has made reduced mill operation imperative thereby increasing unemployment, and still further increasing cost of production which increases further sales resistance, thereby producing an endless destructive cycle, and

Whereas, this tax was intended to be passed on to ultimate consumer but since markets have become so demoralized that it is impossible to pass it all on, it reverts back to help swell the ever-increasing losses now prevalent in the industry, producing further unemployment through the inability of mills to continue operation and pay losses out of capital, and

Whereas, the relief from the pressure of the competing fibers by the levy of compensating taxes has been ineffective or impossible and the cotton textile industry has suffered drastically from this condition, and

Whereas, our production schedule has been slowed down by the lack of foreign markets because our price structure made by other government agencies is so exorbitant that we are unable to enter foreign markets, and

Whereas, within the last year there has been a continual increase in imports of foreign cotton goods because of our price structure to a great extent, and

Whereas, the cotton processing tax intended to be collected from the processor for the benefit of the farmer has fallen most heavily upon the laborer and those least able to pay, while the benefits of the tax paid to the farmers have accrued to the makers of the farm machinery, automobiles and many other classes of commodities and services and since this tax seems to be in

reality only a sales tax amounting to 15 to 25 per cent,

Therefore, we, the combed sales yarn group of the cotton textile industry, feel that the processing tax should be entirely removed from the processor, and if it is necessary to give the farmer a benefit to produce a market for him of equal parity with other products, this benefit should be drawn from the general treasury of the United States, which represents the contributions by all those who participate in the final benefits.

Now, therefore, we, the combed sales yarn group present this petition to the Cotton Textile Code Authority and most respectfully urge them to clarify and correct the sentiments contained herein, and transmit it to the proper administrative authorities in Washington.

### Plans for American Association Meeting

Plans for the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which will be held in Augusta, Ga., at the Bon Air-Vanderbilt Hotel, on April 25-26-27, 1935, are nearing completion.

On the evening of the 24th, there will be a dinner meeting of the Board of Government at 7:30 o'clock.

On Thursday morning, the 25th, at 10 a. m., the convention proper will open with the address of President Anderson, the report of the secretary, W. M. McLaurine, and addresses by George A. Sloan, Goldthwaite H. Dorr and Hon. Frank P. Douglass, member of the Textile Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C.

In the afternoon at 2:30, Hon. Millard E. Tydings, U. S. Senator from Maryland, authority on foreign trade, will address the convention.

On Thursday evening at 7:30, following an informal dinner, Miss Katherine Cleveland, stylist of the Cotton-Textile Institute, will conduct a style review of the latest fashions in cottons.

#### FRIDAY MORNING

On Friday, April 26th, at 10 a. m., a merchandising symposium will be conducted with President Anderson presiding. The speakers so far engaged are Saul F. Dribben, Cone Export and Commission Company, New York; Flint Garrison, chairman General Wholesale Code Authority; David Ovens, president National Retail Dry Goods Association, and two other speakers whose names are not yet ready for announcement.

In the afternoon there will be committee meetings, and in the evening at 7:30 the regular Association banquet will be held, following which will be a program of entertainment.

#### BUSINESS SESSION

On Saturday morning, April 27th, at 10 o'clock, the regular business will be held.

Those who desire to play can have access to the various courses in Augusta by paying green fees.

### Flint Overseers Have Supper

Gastonia, N. C.—The Overseers and Section Hands Club of Flint Manufacturing Company held an enthusiastic meeting at Flint Community House Saturday night, March 23rd. A lively discussion of ways and means to improve the products of Flint plants was the main topic of conversation. T. L. Lytton, superintendent of these mills, made a talk on co-operation with one another, stressing the point that the successful operation of the plants depended on each person putting his best effort in the work. W. C. Withers, superintendent of the Groves Thread Company, was the honor guest of the occasion.

# Some Thoughts On Industrial Relations

By A Textile Observer

**H**ARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, in beginning one of his addresses, recently told the story of two men who went through life together, seeing the same things and being surrounded by the same environment and yet one developed into a derelict while the other developed into a fine type of constructive citizen. One succumbed to the ugly part of environment while the other drew strength out of the beautiful things that were intermingled therewith.

They both probably saw the same things and yet one reacted in one way and the other in another. They both found the same things yet inwardly they made different reactions. Then he drew the cryptic sentence which formed the theme for his address, that life is not determined so much by what we find as what we are. Life is not external but internal.

In thinking of industrial relationships in the cotton textile industry, I am thinking of the great mass of employers and employees laboring together day after day, week after week, year after year, in the same environment and seeing the same things and yet how different some of the reactions are.

There is in every group a class of happy, cheerful, co-operative, congenial, intelligent workers who have an inward ability to see and interpret and understand. They have not always, by any means, an altogether contented attitude toward life and living, but they realize that life does not hand out ideal situations or contentment complete and unadulterated, so they meet life as it is and make the best of it.

Then there is a group of discontents, who have never seen anything good, who have never been able to interpret life in any other relationship except self and self-gratification. They never think deeply, they slip through life on the jetsom and floatsom of the majestic stream, never knowing what life and living are, or the beauty of the stream on which they float. Most of these are mental and physical misfits. They are chronic discontents and whenever one desire is granted, another immediately springs up. There is always a feeling of injustice, of unfairness, of favoritism. They are never satisfied.

Misery loves company and so they begin to breed and build on the bilgewater of misconstructions and false interpretations and misinterpretations of facts as they are. They are the family of discontents.

In these two groups one finds happiness in life, the other finds misery; one finds faith in life, the other finds futility; one finds goodness, beauty and truth, the other finds badness and ugliness and error. They both live in the same environment but they react differently because they are inwardly different.

Industrial relations that most people dream about and then plan for execution are those in which justice and mercy and truth shall prevail—those relationships in which advantage or disadvantage are eliminated, and in which employers and employees live and work and grow together. The field is one of co-operation.

There are no ideal situations. There is always something unpleasant in life and this may be necessary as the urge to improve conditions. Battles, strife, discords are

always destructive. Progress is made by improvement in existing conditions. Ideas evolve and are refined by the clarification of social development. Good will, cheerfulness, faith, co-operation, mutual understandings are the motive factors of progress.

Those attributes of life that destroy these factors destroy progress and thus destroy life.

I asked a noted friend of mine one day his definition of a successful man. His reply was, "That man who lives peaceably and constructively with his fellowman is a successful man." I have never forgotten the two words "peaceably and constructively."

In the debacle since 1929, I have been interested in studying people. Many of the once considered successful business men have fallen and passed on because their "inwardness" was unable to stand the strain when their "outwardness" was gone. On the other hand, many beautiful stories of valor and virtue have been related about those people whose humble lives had never glowed in the glitter of gold. They had not so much "outwardness" but plenty of "inwardness."

Industrial disturbances are nearly always fomented because people think they find in life reasons for discontent, they never stop to think that life is an inward state rather than an external possession. Living is more important than making a living. Peace is more constructive than discord. Reason can secure more than force. History and literature abound in examples of the folly of force unless that force is the inner urge if "peace and constructiveness" thought out in the recesses of a consciousness void of prejudice and selfishness.

Employers and employees have common problems. Their interests in industry are identical and yet they may vary in degree. In the Southern textile industry, this fact has never been seriously questioned except by people outside of the industry and then it has not been given any prolonged study or consideration.

The Southern cotton textile employers and employees have descended from the same stock, have grown up in the same environment of social, political and economic theory; they have been neighbors and have shared the fortunes and misfortunes of industrial chance together. It now seems a forbidding error of social custom that anything should enter the industrial philosophy of this happy and harmonious group that would be divisive or discordant. It must not happen.

There may be a jealousy that exists unconsciously on the part of Southern textile employers. They have lived and loved and labored so long with the loyal employees that when any threat appears that can or might alienate their affections and divert them into other channels, the thought is too distressing—it is too unthinkable—it is not to be endured—so employers boldly and bravely defy any act or action that will deprive them of this delightful relationship of such long standing. I often wonder, in this rattling world of change, if the employees ever think of Ahab seeking Naboth's vineyard and Naboth refusing to give up his birthright because there was a sacred tradition in its possession that he coveted.

(Continued on Page 24)

The South's Most Widely Read Textile Journal Will Feature the  
South's Greatest Textile Event in the

# EXPOSITION NUMBER

## APRIL 4th

The Logical Medium Through Which to Direct a Message to Your  
Prospects and Customers in the Southern States

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*Timed to reach subscribers just two or three days in advance of the opening  
of the Southern Textile Exposition and will be distributed from our booth  
during the entire week.*

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This is an Exposition for SOUTHERN mill men and TEXTILE BULLETIN is the ONLY Textile Journal with all of its paid circulation concentrated in the SOUTH. By using this journal in connection with this event you therefore do not have to buy any waste circulation, and Textile Bulletin rates are the lowest in the field.

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The Exposition Numbers of Textile Bulletin have always been regarded as the outstanding and authoritative publication featuring this event, and, as usual, the officials and operating executives of Southern Mills will depend upon the BULLETIN to give them a complete and comprehensive forecast of what they will see at Greenville.

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*Make Your Space Reservation Now*

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

## CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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# Personal News

Prayle Williams has resigned as overseer of carding at the Poinsett Mills of Brandon Corporation, Greenville, S. C.

W. T. Cann, formerly with the Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C., has become overseer of spinning at the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.

I. B. Covington, vice-president and manager of the Wade Manufacturing Company, Wadesboro, N. C., has been elected a director in Southeastern Cottons, Inc.

M. V. Freeman has been promoted from second hand, Brandon plant, Brandon Corporation, Greenville, to overseer of carding at the Poinsett plant of the same company.

Frank Pittman, Jr., of Griffin, Ga., has been appointed superintendent and manager of the Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville, S. C.

J. Ed Millis, for the past 21 years secretary and treasurer of the Adams-Millis Corporation, High Point, N. C., has been elected president of the company. He succeeds the late J. H. Adams and will continue as treasurer.

T. C. Langley has been promoted to secretary of the Adams-Millis Corporation, High Point, N. C.

F. Gordon Cobb, in correcting the several misleading reports to the effect that he had accepted a position with the Pomona Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, N. C., makes it plain that he is not an official of the company. He states that he is at Pomona only for a short time and is acting as *personal representative* of the president, Donald Comer, but has not accepted any position whatever with the mill.

## Textile School Graduates Promoted

F. A. Townsend, a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, who has been cost accountant for the Sibley Mills at Augusta, Ga., has been promoted to superintendent of that plant.

N. N. Harte, a Textile graduate of North Carolina State College, has been promoted from foreman of carding to assistant superintendent at the Merrimac Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

E. G. Spier, for several years overseer of spinning, winding and dyeing at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position with the Burlington Mills, Alta Vista, Va. Mr. Spier is a graduate of the Textile School, North Carolina State College.

G. H. Mahaffee, a graduate of the Textile School, North Carolina State College, has been promoted from foreman of No. 1 Mill to overseer of the Consolidated rooms of the Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. This is one of the largest card room jobs in the South.

F. R. Love, who has been connected with the North American Rayon Company at Elizabethton, Tenn., since his graduation from the Textile School of North Carolina State College, has been transferred to Philadelphia and placed in charge of technical service for that division of his company.

K. A. Bridges, a native of Griffin, Ga., who graduated from the Textile School of North Carolina State College, has become associated with the General Dyestuffs Corporation, Charlotte, N. C.

## Mill Production To Be Regulated Through NRA

The Code Authority for the Cotton Textile Industry has been authorized to take the necessary steps to adjust the productive capacity of various groups in the industry to meet the existing demand, it was announced from Washington on Tuesday night.

The order, which declared that an emergency exists in the industry, provides that the Code Authority may limit machine operation during the next 12 weeks wherever such reduction is found necessary. The order does not provide for a general and uniform reduction in working hours.

The provision was included that such adjustments would not require reductions of more than 25 per cent in the hours of operations permitted by the code or in the maximum number of machines operating within six months prior to the period of reduction.

To provide safeguards for labor, management and consumers, the order also provides for the creation of a research and planning committee to consist of three members to be appointed by the chairman of the code authority—none of whom are to have any interest in any unit in the industry—and a technical advisor to be appointed by the NRA.

Under the procedure established, action of the code authority, based on a recommendation of the research and planning committee, always will be subject to approval by the National Recovery Board.

The program was praised by George A. Sloan, chairman of the Code Authority.

For several weeks the newly-created textile planning committee and the Code Authority have sought a more flexible means of production adjustment.

The present action was one step in a program aimed at bringing relief to the cotton manufacturers, now suffering from over-production, increasing competition from low cost Japanese textiles, and heavy increases in the cost of raw materials as a result of the cotton processing.

In connection with the order, NRA announced it had requested the United Textile Workers and the Code Authority to appoint small committees to confer with the recovery board on the question of appropriate action to be taken on information presented in recent reports on the textile industry made by the Federal Trade Commission and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Merchants To Aid Cotton Week

Earlier estimates that probably 30,000 merchants throughout the country would participate in the 1935 National Cotton Week, May 6th to May 11th, now appear conservative, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute. With the annual event less than seven weeks off, additional hundreds of metropolitan department stores, small chain stores and independently owned dry goods and men's apparel specialty shops have revealed their plans for making the week their official opening of the summer season. Emphasizing that "Everybody Uses Cotton" and should use more, approximately \$2,000,000 is to be spent by retailers in special local advertising and merchandising programs, it has been indicated. Newspapers probably will receive the bulk of that expenditure although other forms of advertising including radio and theater presentations will be extensively employed.

More than 250,000 of the striking official posters will be needed for the distribution planned by the Institute among participating retailers and wholesale organizations which have undertaken to enlist the interest of thousands

of smaller dealers they supply in this year's observance of National Cotton Week. Soap manufacturers, washing machine manufacturers and other "cotton maintenance" industries including commercial laundries are planning special promotions in co-operation with retailers and textile manufacturers.

For the past few weeks the Institute has been preparing and distributing special promotional material to retailers and others, including newspaper local and advertising managers, suggesting how the greatest possible advantage may be taken of the increasing popularity of cottons not only for the wardrobe but in scores of household uses.

Responses from merchants as well as from newspapers indicate that while increased emphasis will be placed on the prevailing vogue for cotton for both men's and women's apparel—a vogue which has encouraged a wealth of appealing new ideas to be featured during the National Cotton Week—the trend is toward more intensive efforts in behalf of the more familiar household necessities.

These latter efforts will stress the fact that beauty and style have been added to the well recognized advantages of economy and usefulness always enjoyed by household cottons and accordingly new creations in cotton towels, bedspreads, curtains, draperies, rugs and other home accessories are to be featured everywhere during the week.

Another development of recent months adding interest to National Cotton Week is the unusual flare for hand-knitting and crocheting now sweeping the country. The promise of new cotton coatings and sports dress and suit fabrics as well as the growing popularity of men's cotton summer apparel are additional factors which mill men and merchants alike believe justify their confidence that National Cotton Week will usher in one of the best cotton goods seasons in many years.

## OBITUARY

The late Luther Knowles, Sr., whose death occurred recently at Greenwood, S. C., was for many years one of the best known textile men in the South.

He began his mill career at Laurens, S. C., in 1902.



Two years later he went to Spray, N. C., as superintendent of the Rhode Island Mills. He served for 23 years with the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, having been made general superintendent of the two plants at Draper in 1913, where he started up the Wearwell Sheeting Mill.

He resigned his mill connections in 1927 to become Southern representative for the textile department of Clinton Company, Clinton, Iowa, and served with that

company until his death.

Mr. Knowles was long interested in civic and religious affairs and an active worker in the Christian Church.

### JOHN H. WALTON

Columbus, Ga.—John H. Walton, for the past 25 years with the Eagle & Phenix Mills here, serving for many years as vice-president, died at his winter home at Lake Elbert, Fla., last week, following a heart attack. His body was brought here for interment.

#### CARECO ONE-PIECE FURNACE LINING

A PLASTIC REFRACTORY USED  
IN PLACE OF FIRE BRICK



ADAPTABLE TO ALL TYPES OF  
INDUSTRIAL FURNACES

### TO: The man in charge of the Boiler Furnaces—

CARECO One Piece Furnace Lining and the fact that it lasts 2 to 4 times longer than fire brick is not the subject of this item.

Your attention is particularly directed to CARECO Inspection Service. It is Furnace Maintenance Insurance without a premium to pay; nor does it obligate you in any way.

The inspections are made on week-ends when the furnaces are cold. You receive a detail report of the inspection. If the report indicates repairs are needed, estimate of CARECO required and quotation will be gladly furnished. But you are under no obligation.

When will it be convenient to inspect your boiler furnaces?

**CAROLINA REFRACTORIES COMPANY**  
HARTSVILLE, S.C.

# They used to tear down drives low stretch and high flex life BUT NOW YOU CAN MAKE THEM

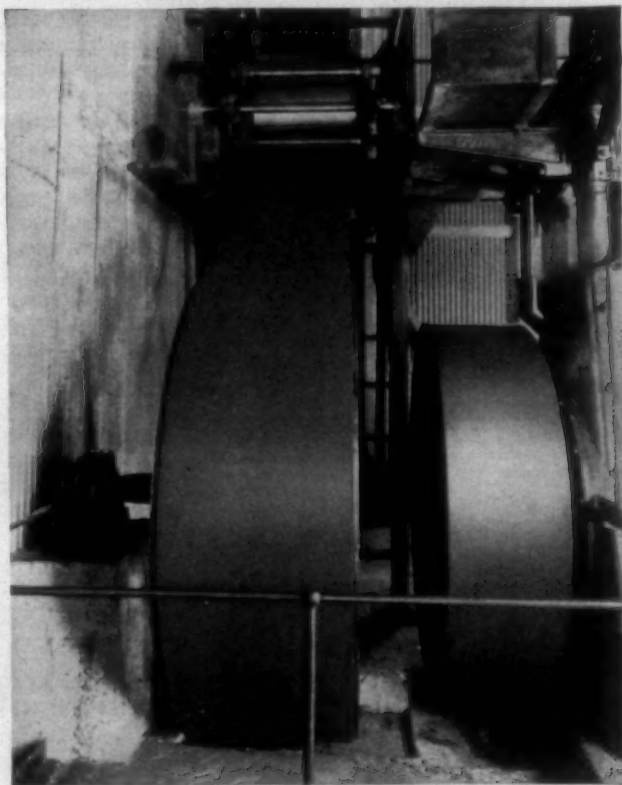
**T**HE best proof of the savings and spectacular performance which Goodyear COMPASS Cord belts have been delivering is the trouble a wise man would take to install them.

Experience showed that—once installed—they outlasted other belts by as much as *ten to one*.

So, when necessary, plants tore down drives and tore out walls to put this money-saving belt on the job.

But the G. T. M. (Goodyear Technical Man) wasn't satisfied to let it go at that. There must be some way—he figured—to settle this difficulty—some way to install the belt so it wouldn't have to be tailor-made for every drive.

So he put the problem up to headquarters, and now we announce the answer—a *patented vulcanized splice*—with complete instructions and equipment for making these belts endless on the job.



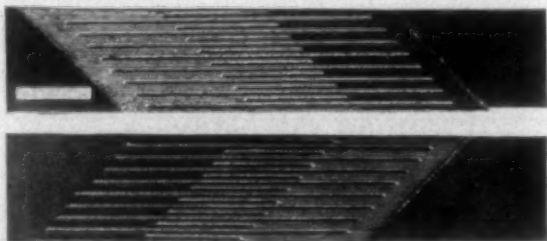
*A problem for the G. T. M.  
—how could an endless belt be installed here?*



**Simple, when you know how**  
How this is done—how cords can be dovetailed together—is shown by the diagrams pictured here. And the result—installed on the drive—is still an *endless belt*, with all the advantages which make the Goodyear COMPASS Cord belt the *first major improvement in belt design in fifty years*.

# -even remodel walls to get the of Goodyear **COMPASS CORD** ENDLESS BELTS— **ENDLESS RIGHT ON THE JOB!**

It gets its long life and freedom from ply separation from the fact that it has *no load-carrying plies* to cause internal chafing at the pulleys. The load is carried by a single layer of cords or "ropes," laid side by side,



The Goodyear patented splice—notice how cords are dovetailed when ends are put together. No chance of splice failure here

"floated" in rubber, and sheathed in a protecting envelop built for *long wear*. This envelop is designed to stretch longitudinally, throwing the load on the cords.

In addition—this construction makes *the most nearly stretchless belt known*.

COMPASS Belts, so designed, are 25% thinner than belts of equal horsepower capacity—which means that they *stand up under flexing*—even on small pulley and reverse bend drives.

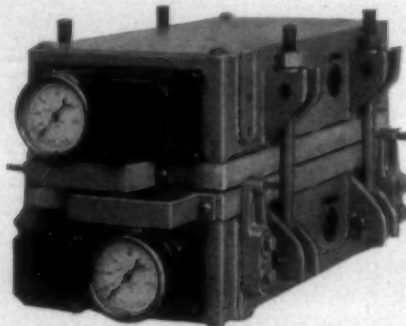
## How COMPASS stands up

The case histories of this spliceless, plyless, long-lived belt include many such records as this:

"53 months unflinching, trouble-free service on a pulp mill beater drive—*ten times the service of previous belts.*"

"Three years of stretchless, trouble-free service (and still going) on a drive where previous belts gave out at 19 months."

"33 months on an oil field pump drive—without service interruption—and still going strong. Previous belt broke five times in less than 5 months—total life only one-sixth the COMPASS belt record."



This special vulcanizer has been developed, available through Goodyear, through Goodyear distributors, or it can be purchased by customers for their own use

Such advantages are available on any drive, now that COMPASS Belts can be made endless on the job.

Why not have a talk with the G.T.M.? Just write to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, Calif., or call your nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.

# GOODYEAR

BELTS • MOLDED GOODS • HOSE • PACKING

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Fine Show In Prospect

**R**EPORTS from Greenville regarding the Eleventh Southern Textile Exposition are very optimistic. They indicate that the Show this year will be one of the best yet held.

Letters sent to all mills, asking for an indication of the probable attendance, has brought a very encouraging response. It seems certain that a very large number of superintendents and overseers will attend. The fact that many mills are curtailing the latter part of each week will make it possible for many men to go to Greenville who might otherwise be unable to get away from the mills.

The Exposition will open on Monday, April 8th, and will continue through the week. Besides the Show proper, a very interesting program for the week has been arranged. It will include a meeting of the Southern Textile Association, of the heads of all textile schools and meeting of the Greenville Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The Exposition will offer an ideal opportunity to mill executives and the superintendents and overseers to get first hand information of the recent developments and improvements in their machinery. The trend toward more efficient machinery, with a resultant reduction in operating costs, has been very pronounced in the past several years. At present, a large number of mills are convinced of the necessity of modernizing their equipment. As business becomes more active, the outlook for an active program of replacement is very encouraging. It is safe to say that there never was a time when the need for modern machinery was more clearly recognized.

## S. T. A. Exposition Dinner

**A** GREAT DEAL of interest is being shown in the Exposition Dinner to be held in Greenville on April 12th, Friday of the Textile Show Week. The affair will be held at the Poinsett Hotel at noon, instead of in the evening as was originally scheduled.

The principal speaker will be J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville. Recognized as one of the leading textile engineers in America, Mr. Sirrine is likewise known as an interesting and engaging speaker. His familiarity with the work of the superintendents and overseers make his selection as guest speaker particularly appropriate.

One of the features of the event will be the presentation to Marshall Dilling, of the Distinguished Service Medal voted to him at the last convention. Mr. Dilling, who for some years has been executive secretary of the Association, has in the past filled almost every office in the organization. The medal is to be presented in recognition of his long and valued services to the Association.

## Gorman At Danville

**I**N 1931, Francis J. Gorman personally organized and managed a strike at the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills at Danville, Va., and, from time to time, since then we have received reports, and heard statements, relative to the manner in which he "gypped" the merchants of that city.

In accordance with our policy of never making statements until we have verified the facts, we refrained from publishing information which had been furnished us, but a few weeks ago our editor was in Danville and made a thorough investigation and found that the facts, more than justified, the rumors.

Calling at the office of Mahan & Tyree, wholesale grocers, we met Mr. Mahan and he stated the case approximately as follows:

When the strike occurred at the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills in 1931, the union established a commissary and Mahan & Tyree sold them groceries at wholesale prices.

At first payments were made in cash but there were delays in making payments and about \$400 was put on the books.

Realizing that the union members had no funds and doubting the stories that large sums were to be sent from the North, Mahan & Tyree notified the union that no other groceries would be delivered except for cash.

Francis J. Gorman, who was the official representative of the United Textile Workers and in charge of the strike, then showed up at the offices of Mahan & Tyree and in a grandiloquent manner congratulated them upon the assistance which they were giving the union.

Gorman said that it was fortunate for them, that they were doing so because the strike was going to be successful and that all merchants who did not support the union would be boycotted and would have to go out of business.

He said that he had arranged for \$1,000,000 for support of the strike and to take care of union members and that the only thing that troubled him was the risk of depositing such a large amount in the Danville banks.

Gorman did not register with Mr. Mahan and was told that all that he said was fine, but that no more groceries would be sold except for cash.

Francis J. Gorman then said in his most grandiloquent manner, "*Let the boys have up to \$2,000 and I will personally guarantee that every cent of the account will be paid.*"

Knowing that Gorman was the official representative of the United Textile Workers, a branch of the American Federation of Labor, Mahan & Tyree accepted his guarantee and delivered to the commissary of Local No. 1685, groceries to the extent of \$1,935.00.

Other Danville merchants accepted the personal guarantee of Francis J. Gorman and delivered foodstuffs, clothes and medicines until their accounts plus that of Mahan & Tyree totaled in excess of \$11,000.

At that time the union members became disgusted with the reports of the \$1,000,000 relief fund of which Gorman continued to speak, but none of which ever came, and began to return to their jobs.

Seeing that there were no more pickings to be expected in the near future, Gorman left the scene and has never been back to Danville.

Mahan & Tyree, foolishly believing that the United Textile Workers would make good the guarantee of their official representative, Francis J. Gorman, began a correspondence and received among others, the letters shown in the next column:

Francis J. Gorman knew when he gave the guarantee to Mahan & Tyree that Local No. 1685 had no funds and would not have enough to pay any large grocery bills.

Mahan & Tyree had refused to extend credit to Local No. 1685 and only delivered the groceries when the account was guaranteed by the official representative of the United Textile Workers, Francis J. Gorman.

Mahan & Tyree brought suit against twenty-

two members of Local No. 1685 but could not secure judgment because the account had not been guaranteed by them.

The merchants of Danville still hold unpaid, but guaranteed, accounts amounting to more

THOMAS F. McMANIS, International President . . . 485 Bldg House, New York, N. Y.  
FRANCIS J. GORMAN, International In V. President . . . 217 Lehigh St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
WILLIAM F. KELLY, International Ad. V. President . . . 228 E. Algonquin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
JAMES STARR, International Secretary-Treasurer . . . 485 Bldg House, New York, N. Y.

**United Textile Workers of America**  
AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

JOHN D. DOWDY	18 Bond St., Portland, Me.
GEORGE BATES	Box 100, Portland, Me.
ALEXANDER MURPHY	485 E. 10th, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM F. KELLY	228 E. Algonquin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM J. ALLEN	Box 100, Portland, Me.
WILLIAM F. KELLY	Box 100, Portland, Me.
A. J. THOMPSON	1000 Park, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALFRED BROWN	P. O. Box 100, New Bedford, Mass.

New York, March 4, 1935.

Mahan & Tyree,  
318-20 Patton Street,  
Danville, Virginia.

Dear Sirs:

Yours with bill amounting to \$1,935.60 received.

Vice President Gorman is not now at headquarters and upon his return this matter will be immediately placed before him. It is our understanding that no bills were contracted for by any representative of this International Union; that the Local Union 1685 did all the contracting.

Yours very truly,  
*Francis J. Gorman*  
International President  
UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA

TJ/s

THOMAS F. McMANIS, International President . . . 485 Bldg House, New York, N. Y.  
FRANCIS J. GORMAN, International In V. President . . . 217 Lehigh St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
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A. J. THOMPSON	1000 Park, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALFRED BROWN	P. O. Box 100, New Bedford, Mass.

New York, Mar. 25, 1935.

"Mahan & Tyree"  
318-20 Patton Street  
Danville, Va.

Dear Sirs:

We have your communications and bills at hand and the same were brought to the attention of our Executive Council at its meeting last week. Owing to the illness of President McManis, it is my duty to notify you of the action of our meeting. Knowing the situation in Danville from a personal standpoint, I want to assure you that this International Union will do everything possible to assist our local union in meeting your bill. This was the action taken by our Council.

I am writing to the local organization for a definite understanding, and you will hear from us again at a later date.

Very truly yours,  
*Francis J. Gorman*  
International President  
UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA

F. J. G.

P. S. - I should have mentioned that the bills in question amount to \$1,935.60.

than \$11,000 and one druggist who had extended a credit of approximately \$1,500, was forced into bankruptcy when he could not pay his accounts.

The merchants of Danville were "gypped."

Francis J. Gorman "gypped" them and then slunk away.



## WASHINGTON KNEW ITS VALUE

Had not George Washington appreciated the value of co-operation on the part of his men and generals, and had he not known how to get it, the American Revolution would have been a dismal failure.

Success in modern industrial enterprises also necessitates a high degree of co-operation. Furthermore the modern conception of co-operation goes beyond company limits and recognizes a mutuality of interest between buyer and seller. The exchange of products for money is incidental. The ultimate goal is maximum utility and satisfaction for the user.

Hence the growth of service, which is merely another name for co-operation between buyer and seller.

A-H Service to users of textile chemicals is rendered by a staff of specially trained chemists assisted by a completely equipped, modern laboratory and a company contact of 120 years with all branches of the textile industry.

A-H chemists will consult with you, free of charge, in connection with new sizing, finishing or printing problems, or will check with you on the efficiency of routine methods.

## Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Established 1815—Plant at Dighton, Mass.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York . . Boston . . Philadelphia . . Charlotte



### CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Sizing and Finishing  
Gums and Compounds  
.. Softeners .. Soluble  
Oils .. Tallow ..  
Waxes .. Soaps ..  
Flour .. Dextrines ..  
Starches .. Pigment  
Colors and Lakes ..  
Ammonia .. Acids ..  
Blue Vitriol .. Borax  
Bichromate of Soda ..  
Bichromate of Potash  
.. Liquid Chlorine ..  
Chloride of Lime ..  
Caustic Soda (solid or  
flaked).

## Mill News Items

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A meeting of stockholders of Southern Pile Fabrics Company will be held April 10th, to act on a resolution of the board to increase the capital stock \$100,000 to \$100,500, this increase to consist of 100 shares of common of \$5 par, with voting rights.

TAMPA, FLA.—Everitte Hosiery Mills, Inc., has started production in a limited way, says E. P. Domb, president, with a small crew of key workers. Twenty-five are to be on the job within a month, and a full crew of 80 within six months. The first crew will train local workers.

McCOMB, MISS.—A branch for the manufacture of cheap underwear is being established by Van Dyke Knitting Company of Milwaukee, and part of the machinery of the local plant will be moved South. Officials said that manufacturing operations in Milwaukee will not be discontinued.

CLOVER, S. C.—J. W. Quinn, receiver of Clover Mills Company, made known that no bids were received at the resale of the Clover Mills Company. He stated that he would have an announcement to make later this week relative to future plans.

ROCKWOOD, TENN.—According to an official representative of the Cumberland Silks Mills here, which have been closed since August, 1934, they will reopen soon. The officials of the plant state that it will probably require sixty to ninety days to reopen the plant, but hope that it may be accomplished sooner.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Following the annual meeting of stockholders, directors elected J. Ed Millis, for the past twenty-one years secretary and treasurer of the Adams-Millis hosiery manufacturing interests here, to the presidency of the Adams-Millis Corporation, succeeding the late J. Hampton Adams, whose death occurred January 31st. He will retain the treasurership along with the presidency. T. C. Langley, for the past two years personal assistant to Mr. Millis, becomes secretary and assistant treasurer. H. D. Jobe of New York was elected first vice-president and R. M. Bundy of High Point second vice-president. Mrs. J. H. Adams was added to the board of directors.

HICKORY, N. C.—Sale of Shurite Hosiery Mill machinery and fixtures here, in an amount in excess of \$7,500 to R. G. Hafer and associates of Hickory, is assured following negotiations by attorneys representing Receiver J. A. Moretz and creditors.

At a hearing before Judge Wilson Warlick, at Newton, the highest bid reported was \$7,250 and the court suggested that the bid be held open for a better offer. Hafer made a bid in excess of \$7,500 and its acceptance was approved at a conference between Judge E. B. Cline, representing the receiver, attorneys representing creditors, and Judge Theodore F. Cummings, representing the debt or firm.

Total liabilities of the Shurite Hosiery Mill were said to be in excess of \$36,000. Sale of machinery and fixtures to Hafer and associates, added to what is being realized from sale of other assets, indicate creditors will realize between 60 and 70 per cent when final settlement is made, it was stated.

## Mill News Items

GREENVILLE, ALA.—For continuous operation, the Greenville unit of the Alabama Mills Company, manufacturers of sheetings, has an unusual record. The mill employs about 250 operatives and is of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle capacity. With the exception of one week during the bank holiday in March, 1933, this mill has been operating full time since it started operations four years ago. The mill is operating on night and day schedules at present.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The receivers of Arcadia Mills are directed to pay 139 "undisputed claims" to creditors, amounting to \$31,209.06, in an order by Circuit Court Judge T. S. Sease, filed at the office of Clerk of Court E. W. Miller.

The largest single claim amounts to \$5,834.10 and is payable to the Church of the Advent.

There also is a claim amounting to \$5,641.83 payable to the Duke Power Company, Charlotte.

All of the claims were contracted during 1933 and 1934, and the list was prepared by the county master.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—At a joint meeting this week of the legislative and industrial committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Frank J. Sizemore, secretary of the chamber, was instructed to communicate with officials of the Stehli Silk Corporation relative to the future operation of the firm's plant here.

Information direct from the Stehli Corporation relative to their plans for the future of their High Point plant are sought by the members of the Chamber of Commerce committees who expressed the hope that the suspension of operations was only a temporary measure.

The meeting suggested that, in the event that the corporation plans to abandon the plant, that some means be devised through which the plant might be operated locally.

### Cannon Mills Net Profit \$2,570,382—Sales \$24,191,996

Although the sales volume was greater, a lower margin of profit and increased expenses were responsible for the decrease in net earnings shown by Cannon Mills Company, Kannapolis, N. C., and subsidiary for the year ended December 31, 1934. The net profit is reported in the statement at \$2,570,382, after all charges, including depreciation and Federal and State income taxes, and is equivalent to \$2.57 each on 1 million shares of common stock. This compares with a net profit of \$3,924,412 for the year ended December 31, 1933.

Net sales of the Cannon Mills Company aggregated \$24,191,996, compared with \$18,440,268 in 1933. The company last year paid \$2,370,666 in dividends to stockholders which, after deducted from the net income, resulted in a transfer to surplus of \$199,716. This amount together with a credit to surplus of \$285,765 as adjustment of book value of marketable securities owned to lower of cost or market value brought the earned surplus account up to \$10,326,411 at the end of the year.

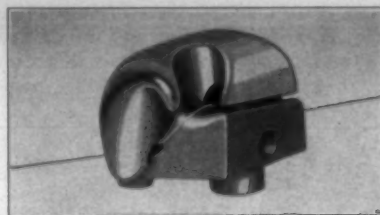
The balance sheet shows current assets of \$22,878,177 against current liabilities of \$3,464,470. Inventories valued at lower cost or market were decreased from \$14,246,899 to \$13,509,310. Cash was shown as \$2,821,319 and marketable securities valued at lower cost or market were \$1,240,535.

## If you operate High Speed or New Type Looms follow this SHUTTLE (time table)

Arr.	Apr. 7	Greenville, S. C. Southern Textile Show BOOTH 122 To examine two new WATSON-WILLIAMS SHUTTLE features Trial Order
Arr.	Apr. 8	
Stop-over*	1 Hr.	
Lv.		

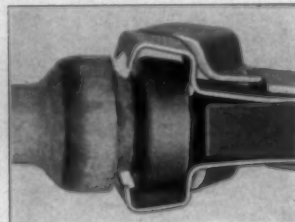
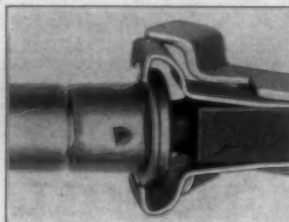
\*Good any time from Apr. 8th to Apr. 13th.

### The One Piece CAST IRON EYE for Automatic Shuttles



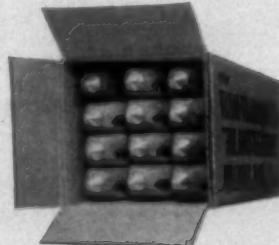
This improved shuttle eye eliminates all movable parts, holds the filling constantly in the thread groove on the 2nd pick, and creates even tension because the filling hugs the metal.

### The Automatic Expanding EAR CLIP CATCH for:



### METAL BASE TUBE and WOODEN BOBBIN

... in Watson-Williams new FIBRE shuttles protects metal base tubes and wooden bobbins against mars, distortion and all injury. Constructed with utmost care, inspected and packed twelve to a carton—ready for immediate use. Place a trial order now—send us a sample shuttle with full bobbin.



Also makers of Heddle Frames, Heddles, Hand Cards, Stripper Cards

## WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO. MILLBURY, MASS.

George F. Bahan, Southern Representative  
Box 2161, Charlotte, N. C.

KINSTON, N. C.—Negotiations between stockholders and creditors of the Caswell Mills, Inc., for reorganization of the company are understood to be proceeding. The company suspended operations at its cotton yarn plant here some weeks ago. It announced it was heavily involved financially. Judge Isaac M. Meekins in Federal District Court appointed trustees in bankruptcy, one of whom has since resigned.

The negotiators were reported hopeful that a plan of reorganization which will be acceptable to the court can be placed before Judge Meedkins in a short time.

The company employed several hundred persons. It was in arrears to these in the sum of about \$8,000 when it suspended. The trustees were authorized to sell certificates to pay them. The \$8,000 was a small obligation compared with one or two on the corporation's books.

A committee representing unsecured creditors in the negotiations is comprised of Stewart Bethune, Clinton cotton dealer; C. A. Kramer, Kinston banker, and an assistant cashier of a Philadelphia bank.

TUXEDO, N. C.—The Green River Mills, Inc., are having an addition built by Fiske-Carter Construction Company. It will be brick, one-story 60x70 feet, and will house 28 additional cards.

The company is also installing an additional mercerizing machine.

The interior of the mill and all the houses in the villages were recently repaired and repainted.

### Washington Asked To Relieve Textiles

Providence, R. I.—The Rhode Island Senate, after hearing of the efforts being made at Washington to get relief to the textile industry, swept through by voice vote

three resolutions urging Federal action on the problem. The House of Representatives recessed until it could review the bills and then passed them in concurrence immediately.

But the Senate balked at immediate action on a fourth Bodwell resolution, which would authorize and empower tax assessors in cities and towns in Rhode Island to relieve textile realty, in whole or in part, from local taxation provided it had not been used for manufacturing for at least a year.

### EQUALIZE WATER RATES

The three resolutions passed by the Senate dealing with textile work are:

1. A resolution memorializing the Rhode Island members of Congress to work for the defeat of bills in the National Senate and House, respectively, which would extend the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over the rates of water carriers.

2. A bill urging Congress to restrict imports to the average volume of importation for the years 1930-1934 for the respective countries involved.

3. Resolution urging President Roosevelt to bring about an investigation of the differential in wages in the cotton textile industry in the North and South, with a view to equalizing wages in the cotton textile industry.

Mr. Walker, secretary-treasurer of the Rhode Island Textile Association, said he hoped the proposed resolution on limitation of imports would be the basis for Congressional action. The proposal, originating with the State organization, has the indorsement of the National Cotton Textile Manufacturers' Association, according to Mr. Walker.

The resolution is so framed as to be applicable to all

## ALBATEX BD

PREVENTS VAT DYES  
FROM TINTING WHITES  
IN KIER BOILING

•  
ELIMINATES FACING  
IN  
DISCHARGE PRINTING  
•



textiles, including cotton. It is aimed particularly at Japanese imports, which, Mr. Wadker said, were greater in January, 1935, than for the whole year of 1933.

### Reasons for Curtailment At Pacolet Mills

Announcement of a drastic curtailment at Pacolet Mills was posted at the plant.

The curtailment was necessitated, according to the posted announcement, by lack of business resulting from high prices caused by the processing tax, to an overwhelming increase in imports of cotton cloth by the country from Japan, and to loss of this business in the South American market.

Imports of cotton goods from Japan this year already have reached 24,000,000 yards, it was said, more than double the highest figure in the previous 12 years.

The posted announcement follows:

"Owing to adverse trade conditions brought about by the following causes, our mills will be compelled to inaugurate a schedule of drastic curtailment:

"First: The burden of the processing tax, which runs from \$80,000 to \$85,000 per month when we operate full time, has increased the price of cloth so much that the working class who buy coarse goods cannot afford to purchase their usual requirements. Fine goods and rayon mills pay very little processing tax because they use very little cotton. Thus the burden is thrown on coarse mills and the working people.

"Second: Owing to the high cost of our goods, due to the processing tax, Japan is exporting a larger volume of goods into this country each month, thus taking the business from our mills. According to information available they have already shipped 24,000,000 yards into the United States this year.

"Third: Until recently we had a nice business with South America, which has been lost, due to the high cost of our goods.

"Your Congressman and Senators could help remedy this situation if they were sufficiently interested in having the necessary laws enacted, which would enable us to run our plants full time and at full capacity.

"PACOLET MANUFACTURING CO.

"By D. W. Anderson, Treas."

### Cotton Consumption in February

Washington.—Cotton consumed during February was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 478,291 bales of lint and 62,850 bales of linters, compared with 546,787 of lint and 61,832 of linters during January this year, and 477,046 of lint and 59,141 of linters during February last year.

Cotton on hand February 28th was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,161,117 bales of lint and 258,341 of linters, compared with 1,193,748 and 266,764 on January 31st this year, and 1,656,776 and 325,131 on February 28th last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 8,373,069 bales of lint and 59,274 of linters, compared with 8,964,280 and 56,199 on January 31st this year, and 8,636,596 and 35,216 on February 28th last year.

Imports for February totalled 8,137 bales, compared with 7,683 for January this year, and 13,575 for February last year.

Exports for February totalled 390,294 bales of lint and 16,161 of linters, compared with 465,711 and 12,573

for January this year, and 628,457 and 14,478 for February last year.

Cotton spindles active during February numbered 24,925,168, compared with 25,145,964 during January this year and 26,379,906 for February last year.

Cotton consumed in cotton-growing States during February totalled 380,643 bales, compared with 436,220 during January this year and 375,109 during February last year.

Cotton on hand in consuming establishments in cotton-growing States February 28th totalled 927,792 bales compared with 959,250 on January 31st this year and 1,302,358 on February 28th last year.

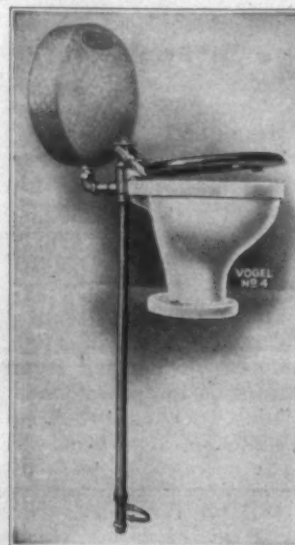
Cotton on hand in public storage and at compresses in cotton-growing States February 28th totalled 8,166,905 bales compared with 8,754,192 on January 31st this year and 8,271,026 on February 28th last year.

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## Equipment For Sale

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**TEXTILE BULLETIN**

**WANT AD**

## Some Thoughts on Industrial Relations

(Continued from Page 12)

The traditions binding employers and employees together into an industrial society are too strong, too sacred, too enduring for any external Ahab to come into the bargaining business and buy the vineyard.

"When once we've found friends good and true, change not the old ones for the new."

In studying these social and industrial relationships, our common associations may sometimes allow undesirable conditions to develop. They may not have developed consciously but as a natural product of some careless thinking or planning. In industrial relations of an abiding type, the social consciousness of all must be kept in order that anything that might produce misunderstanding may be avoided.

Within our own immediate and personal families, now and then because of our close and intimate relationships, we seemingly presume and wound some one, not intentionally but because we felt that our act will be understood and condoned. If this can happen in a unit so small as an individual family unit it is more possible in a group of family units in an industrial group.

But just as matters are clarified in the family because of strong ties and a charitable atmosphere just so can they be clarified in a group.

Edgar Guest has said that it takes a heap of living to make a home. It also takes a heap of heart and living to keep intact a happy and harmonious industrial group.

Industrial relations are not the product of a day or of a code. They are humanities in action and they determine the destiny of happiness and worthwhile things of life.

We have ceased to want to employ hands; we want hands and heads and hearts. Any philosophy or movement that divides and segregates mankind into groups antagonistic to each other is anti-social and derogatory to industrial progress and success.

People are of value only as they are able to work to-

gether for a common aim and that aim must be for the betterment of society as a whole.

With so many changes taking place in American life, there must be some moorings that are not cut loose. Our friends and those with whom we have been reared and to whose philosophies we have made contributions, and whose moods and manners we understand, must not be deserted. United we stand, divided we fall is as true in industrial relations as it is in any other application.

Employers and employees must not forget the great humanities of life, must not forget the great social purposes of life and must walk down the highway of industrial progress with common aims and common ideals, each conscious of the other and each incomplete without the other. Neighborliness is the idea that we must always keep in mind.

## New England Cites Textile Ills

Providence, R. I.—The processing tax and foreign competition are the main factors affecting the cotton textile industry of New England, as disclosed in the survey of conditions and opinion conducted by the New England Council and made public at the 38th quarterly meeting of the council held in this city. Other factors were mentioned by manufacturers, including production in excess of demand and North and South wage differentials. The report of the survey was read by Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president, in the absence of Arthur B. Newhall, chairman of the industrial committee.

Inquiries were sent to 366 cotton textile firms, with 73 replying, approximately a 20 per cent return. In view of the fact many mills are to be heard from, the Council felt it was not justified in drawing any conclusions from the information.

The survey indicated some mills have closed because of their difficulties, while others said they were taking business at a loss rather than close down and cause unemployment. To a question regarding obsolescence of machinery in New England mills, such data as were

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

supplied showed that fully 75 per cent of the machinery reporting is over ten years old. Some mill executives regarded the age of machinery as not an important factor in the present situation, yet one corporation believed modernization of its equipment in five mills is responsible for its survival.

Factors mentioned in the order of frequency were taxes, legislation, freight rates and labor trouble, as concerned local or State difficulties. Mills of Massachusetts were particularly concerned over restrictive legislation, the consensus of these views being that "the only hope for the industry in Massachusetts were particularly concerned over restrictive legislation, the consensus of these views being that "the only hope for the industry in Massachusetts is the equalization of hours, wages, taxes and labor insurance expenses of all sorts with those of competitive States."

Specific suggestions by mills responding to the council included:

Eliminate processing taxes; curtail domestic production; not reduce production to prevent price increase to consumers; eliminate high cost producers; eliminate restrictive legislation peculiar to New England; establish uniform minimum wages North and South in all classes of workers; establish uniform assignments, North and South; reduce local and State taxes.

### Spinners Rap Process Tax

Raleigh, N. C.—Spinners, representing 1,500,000 spindles, were on record as denouncing the cotton processing tax as unfair to cotton manufacturers, but urging that benefits to farmers be continued.

A resolution embodying this sentiment was adopted by a meeting of the spinners here. Spinning mills at various Southern and Eastern points were represented by the 100 delegates attending the conference.

### Viscose Co. Installing Small Staple Fiber

The Viscose Company is installing a small viscose process staple fiber unit in one of its plants in order to enable it to study the market possibilities of staple fiber and spun rayon yarns, it is learned from that company.

There has been an increasing interest on the part of American spinners and weavers in the future of spun rayon yarns. It is understood that the Viscose Company will watch the use of its staple in various types of fabrics to determine the value and marketability of such cloths as well as the problems going into the making of satisfactory spun rayon fabrics.

The move is in line with the policy of the company in that it is studying all phases of staple fiber and spun rayon before committing itself to a large scale production of cut filaments.

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## Callaway Workers Thank Managers for Protection

LaGrange, Ga.—The operatives of five units of the Callaway Mills, where a strike has been in progress for some weeks, who have held to their positions during this time, have written to the management of this large textile organization expressing their deep appreciation for allowing them to continue their activities at

their respective places in the mills and making it safe for them to work.

The announcement stated that the letters were addressed to Cason J. Callaway, president of the group of Callaway Mills, and Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., treasurer of the mills. The letters bore the personal signature of the operatives, and according to the information obtained, the letters had the signatures of 84.12 per cent of the operatives of the five units.

"We, the undersigned, employees

(of the Callaway Mills), wish to express our heartfelt thanks for the co-operation you have shown during the past few weeks in allowing us to continue working and in making it safe for us to run our jobs as is every man's and woman's right.

"We wish to assure you that in the future we are all the more anxious to co-operate in every way for the betterment of our organization."

At the unit of the Callaway Mills at Manchester, Ga., and at the units here, National Guardsmen are on duty. However, the situation is said to be quiet.

It is understood that a full force of operatives are on the payroll and that production is going forward normally.

## To Sell Opelika Plant April 15th

Opelika, Ala.—Announcement has been made here by John Allen Jones, trustee in bankruptcy, that the Opelika Manufacturing Company will be sold at public auction at the former mill office on April 15th. In the sale will be included the entire physical and tangible properties of the bankrupt, including real estate, mill buildings, dwellings for the operatives, machinery and equipment.

The high bidder will be required to make payment of \$2,500 at the time of sale, balance of purchase price to be paid within ten days after confirmation by the court. The sale to the highest bidder will be reported to the court for confirmation or rejection.

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## BULLETIN WANT ADS

Produce  
RESULTS

At  
LOW COST

This Size Space \$6.00

## Weavers' Group Used 77% Rayon Sold for Weaving

The members of the National Rayon Weavers' Association in 1934 consumed 99,275,027 pounds of rayon yarn out of a total of 127,658,240 sold to mills weaving yarn into fabric or a total of 77.7 per cent, according to survey made by that association which is disclosed in a letter from C. W. Dall, executive vice-president to the members of the group.

These figures are taken in rayon circles to show that the rayon weavers group represents a predominance of those engaged in rayon weaving. The report is as follows:

As a result of the questionnaire sent out by this office several weeks ago, we believe the compilation of consumption of rayon and acetate yarns for the year 1934 will be of interest to the membership. With

only three or four units still missing, members of this association and others who are not members but who operate under the Cotton Textile Code consumed rayon and acetate yarn during the year 1934, as follows:

## Says Processing Levy End Would Help South

Greenville, S. C.—Repeal of the processing tax on cotton, corn, meat and other commodities would do more than anything else to bring prosperity to the South, according to T. M. Marchant, president of the Victor-Monaghan Cotton Mills, past president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and an outstanding textile leader of the State.

"I certainly wish that it would be repealed, although I do not know whether or not it will be any time soon," Mr. Marchant said. "I notice the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association has adopted resolutions urging the repeal of the cotton processing tax. I believe local mill men, like myself, feel that it should be repealed, but they can speak for themselves.

"It is not the tax on cotton alone that is hurting the South," Mr. Marchant said. "That is harmful, it is true, but the tax on meal, meat and other commodities is also proving a heavy burden.

"It is the working people who are largely feeling this burden; the processing tax on cotton for instance, slows up the demand for cotton goods and thus the farmer, the mill man and all in the South suffer.

"Products of other sections are not taxed in this way. There is no processing tax on radios, automobiles and hundreds of other products, why should there be on cotton goods? Repeal of the processing tax would do more than anything that I know of to give the South a degree of prosperity. I certainly wish the Government would repeal this tax."

## Georgia Cotton Mill Men To Meet At Sea Island

Brunswick, Ga.—The Cotton Manufacturers of Georgia will convene at Sea Island during the spring season, marking the thirty-fifth annual convention of this association and the third season it has met at the Cloister. W. K. Moore of Dalton is president of the Cotton Manufacturers of Georgia, with J. H. Cheatham of Griffin, vice-president, and T. M. Forbes, secretary.

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Tel.—247

## Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Sales of cotton goods continued small last week and were considerably less than production. Curtailment showed a marked increase as a number of mills began part time operation or closed entirely. The trade expects that a curtailment order will come through the code authority within a very short time. In the menatime operating hours are being steadily decreased. It is estimated that the fine goods mills are curtailing at least 25 per cent because of the light demand.

In the wide print cloth section, not including broadcloths, tobacco cloths or fancy print cloths, it was said that stocks at the last date for which figures are available amounted to about four weeks' production, while unfilled orders were equal to approximately a week and a half of current output. Production has shown little change since the first of the month, so far as the market as a whole is concerned, although there have in the past week or two been several instances of individual mills reducing their output.

Carded broadcloth sales were not large. Some further business was done on 80x60s at 6¾c, although wanted makes for particular deliveries were reported moved in a minor way at 6¾c. The 100x60s were quiet at 8¼c. For 112x60s, the market appeared unchanged at 9¾c.

A new price list on denims was issued during the week on a basis of 13½ cents for 2.20s, about 1 cent a yard under the last open price basis. Orders for future delivery have been placed in fair volume.

Towel manufacturers continued busy and in some instances contracts will carry three months ahead. Gingham mills were also busy on past orders. Mills were called on for prompt shipments or seersuckers, suitings, and some of the miscellaneous working suit and working shirt materials.

The market on heavy goods was softer, influenced to some extent by easier raw cotton prices, but chiefly by quieter business.

The unsettled condition of the cotton market and the lack of more definite information regarding the legislative program as it affects textiles, are two factors which are retarding business.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	45½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	43¼
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6 1-16
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, standard	10½
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Dress ginghams	16½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼
Staple ginghams	9½

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

*Selling Agents*

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

## Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—It was generally believed in the yarn market that the decline in yarn prices has ended and that they would hardly go lower, unless there is another severe break in cotton. Spinners appeared to have adopted a firmer attitude and were resisting lower prices. In the meantime, the volume of new business continued very limited. Some spinners, commenting upon the slow market at a time when trade is usually active, hope that the slump will prove only a temporary condition and that a better market will soon develop.

Spinners are making the most concerted effort in years to better their position during the present weakness in cotton, most holding quotations unchanged. Those that have made reductions have not lowered more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ c in carded and 1c in combed. The yarn price level is not being tested strenuously in view of the reluctance of manufacturers to operate irrespective of what price are quoted them so that the price level now may be considered nominal.

Complaint is general among yarn producers that although the futures cotton market is off more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ c they are not able to buy spot cotton in the South at comparative prices, most asserting that the basis for the different staples has been raised drastically since the cotton drop began. They add that the owners of spot cotton will have to conform to the lower futures level before yarns can reflect the new raw material price.

In both carded and combed peeler yarns, the published list remains below the level at which most spinners could sell yarn and still cover the barest essentials of their costs, it is claimed. On the other hand, shipments continue moving out in good volume, steadily, showing that the yarn is needed and is being used; and at present there are far fewer deliveries being held up than was the case a year ago.

Spinners, both North and South, are making a renewed fight against the processing tax. They are also showing much interest in the proposed amendment to their code which would require filing of sales date, covering both domestic and export sale by spinners and sales agents. Decision on the amendment is expected this week.

<b>Southern Single Warps</b>		26s	32½
10s	26½	30s	34
12s	27	40s	40
14s	27½	40s ex.	42 -43
16s	28	50s	49
20s	29	<b>Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply</b>	
26s	32	8s	26½
30s	33½	10s	27
36s	37½	12s	27½
40s	40	16s	29
		20s	29½
<b>Southern Single Skeins</b>		<b>Carpet Yarns</b>	
8s	26	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
10s	26½	and 4-ply	
12s	27	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
14s	27½	and 4-ply	
20s	29	White carpets, 8s, 3	
26s	32	and 4-ply	
30s	33½-34	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
36s	37½	8s, 1-ply	
40s	40	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
<b>Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps</b>		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
8s	26½	12s, 2-ply	
10s	27	16s, 2-ply	
12s	27½	20s, 2-ply	
14s	28½	30s, 2-ply	
16s	29½	80s, 2-ply	
20s	31½	<b>Southern Frame Cones</b>	
24s	32½	8s	
26s	34 -34½	10s	
30s	35	12s	
30s ex.	35	14s	
40s	40 -41	16s	
<b>Southern Two-Ply Skeins</b>		18s	
8s	26½	20s	
10s	27	22s	
12s	27½	24s	
14s	28	26s	
16s	28½	28s	
20s	29½	30s	
24s	31½	40s	

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

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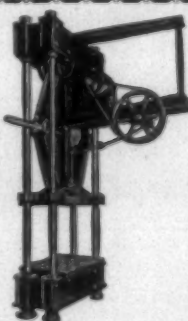
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Textile Soaps and Chemicals

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

### WILLIAMSTON, S. C.

#### GOSSETT MILLS

T. H. Wood, superintendent, has been on the job here a little more than a year, though he has been with the Gossett Mills Co. at different places since he began with them in 1920 at Anderson. He was transferred to the Williamston plant from Anderson, as section man in the card room, and six months later was made overseer carding, a position he held for two years. He then went back to Riverside, Anderson (one of the Gossett mills), where he was made overseer carding and spinning and held that position for two and a half years. Then he was superintendent of the Gossett Mill at Pendleton four years, and was transferred to the Williamston plant where he was first a section man.

The finest annual flower garden the writer has ever seen was right here at Williamston two or three years ago. Mr. Wood has beautified the premises about the superintendent's home till it is is, or soon will be, a real show place. Until he came there was little or no shrubbery or flowers about this place. He is not competing for a prize, but civic pride urges him to improve his part of the village and he is doing it.

In the card room, W. C. Brewer is on day and R. A. Erwin, night line. S. M. Ellis, in charge of spinning, has been here 31 years. J. M. Payne, in charge of day weaving, and C. C. Cox at night.

James W. Holiday, assistant superintendent and overseer the cloth room, has been here 31 years. J. A. Bryant, master mechanic, is a young man that Mr. Wood picked for a winner, and his judgment did not err.

### SPARTANBURG, S. C.

#### BEAUMONT MFG. CO.—W. A. Black, Superintendent

W. A. Black has been superintendent here for 23 years and loves the operatives as a father loves his family. He is one of the most remarkable men in the textile industry—one of the best informed and well educated, though he never went to school after he was 12 years old. Mr. Black is a shining example of what any man with energy, ambition and the love of God in his heart can accomplish.

Mr. Black is an authority on the Bible. He has diplomas and medals from different Bible institutes through which he took lessons by mail, and has always taken an active part in church and Sunday school work in his village community.

L. C. Martin, overseer carding, has been here 22 years. J. L. Pack is second hand on first shift. W. E. Shirley has recently been promoted to second hand on second shift, taking the place of F. M. Inman, who resigned to

become overseer carding and spinning at Chadwick-Hoskins plant No. 3 (Calvine), Charlotte.

J. W. Sanders, overseer spinning, has been with Beaumont 22 years. He has charge of both mills also, and has splendid second hands—W. H. Painter and J. R. Shepherd, in No. 1, and T. M. Putman in No. 2.

H. B. Childers is overseer weaving. W. O. Lee, second hand on first shift, and T. M. Burgess, second hand on second shift, No. 1. A. R. Gossett is second hand on first shift and Sid Hawkins on second shift, in No. 2.

E. V. Howell is overseer the cloth room; L. A. Smith, second hand on first shift, and A. M. Williams, on second shift.

Loom fixers? They have a fine bunch and many of them are ambitious to work up. Clyde J. Neighbors, V. W. Cranford, P. L. Holtzclaw and S. L. Blakely are among our new subscribers, and several other hustling "slingers of the wrench" have promised to join our big family of readers "next time" I make a call. And, boys, I'm depending on you and will call again soon.

### GREENSBORO, N. C.

#### PROXIMITY MFG. CO. LEADS THE WORLD IN DENIMS— PRODUCES TWO HUNDRED MILES OF CLOTH PER DAY

North Carolina can boast of two "world leaders"—Cannon towels, manufactured by Cannon Mills Co., and Proximity denims, manufactured by Proximity Manufacturing Co.; both lead the world in their respective lines.

The Cones—Bernard M., president, Julius W., vice-president, and Herman Cone, treasurer, Proximity Manufacturing Co.—stands alone in one never-to-be-forgotten monetary expression of good will and genuine friendship for their operatives, and a godly, gracious concern for their well being. When a bank in Greensboro failed and hundreds of operatives lost all their savings, the Cones did not HAVE TO repay their losses—but they did it, full and complete and all because they had taught their people the necessity for thrift and savings. In all their dealings with their fellowman, the name of Cone stands out unsullied, untarnished, upright and altogether worthy.

Thousands of the best textile people in the South live in comfortable and well-kept homes in the villages. Houses are modern in every way, all nicely painted and surrounded by shrubbery and pretty lawns. In and outside the mills, continual improvements are going on. The best is none too good for operatives in these mills. Their comfort and health are among first considerations, always.

One of the prettiest rooms the writer has ever seen is the winder room at Proximity Mill. They probably have

the same kind of machines at the big White Oak plant, too. Instead of the operatives running up and down to keep the work going—the winders run around to the operatives, who have comfortable seats at each end of the machine and don't have to walk a step unless they desire. Looking across the top of these winders—one row going and one coming—one is reminded of ocean waves. It truly is a wonderful sight.

#### EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

There is always something of interest going on in the big textile section of Greensboro which embraces Proximity, White Oak, Proximity Print Works and Revolution Cotton Mills. Recently the different plants have been having night school exercises and banquets. Our Mr. Clark was chief speaker for the Revolution Night School Commencement Exercises, and gave an interesting account of the affair in the Bulletin last week.

*The Textorian*, a weekly newspaper published weekly, M. W. Heiss, manager, has been a great factor in boosting educational work and in keeping civic pride active. There is nothing better or finer for any community than a live local newspaper. The constructive influence of a tactful, resourceful editor can never be measured in dollars and cents and only the Eternal Euditor can compile his achievements or judge his worth.

W. Lexie Davis, assistant superintendent Proximity plant, is one of the most progressive and efficient gentlemen in the organization. He never gets in a rut. Nothing ever seems "stale" to him. Each day is a new beginning and another chance to DO SOMETHING. He began work here more than twenty-five years ago, studied in the night schools, graduated with honors and for fifteen years has been the director of Proximity Night School. This school started with 12 pupils and this year had 125. Ex-students hold responsible positions "from Baltimore to Texas," and have been found altogether capable and trustworthy. The mill officials take great pride in these schools and are always ready to assist in any way possible. Their presence on special occasions and their words of appreciation and encouragement have meant a lot to students.

"True friends like ivy and the wall it props  
Together stand o rtogether fall."

The people of Proximity, Revolution, White Oak and Proximity Print Works, "stand together" and pull to-

gether for community betterment and personal progress. All for one and one for all. Selfishness, avarice and greed have been dethroned in favor of Brotherly Love, and other kindred spirits. We are proud of these splendid people and the fact that these progressive communities are in good old North Carolina.

James A. Bangle, superintendent of the Promimity plant, has been here many years and, though quiet and unassuming, is a keen observer and a leader in community interests. That he is capable, efficient and trustworthy is proven by his long years of service. He does not speak of what "I" have done, but forgets self in the praise of others for their hearty co-operation and loyalty. Though modest and retiring, Mr. Bangle has great strength of character and tenacity of purpose, and accomplishes what he undertakes.

Geo. P. Stone has been superintendent of Revolution Cotton Mills almost since they began operating, and the funny part about it is that he looks as young as he did when the writer first met him in 1912, or 1913, when annual banquets were among the most popular events of this part of Greensboro. His brother is overseer weaving and there are fine overseers and co-workers.

R. H. Armfield, superintendent at White Oak, has not been in this position as long as the others, but he is on the job, steady and dependable, courteous and efficient, and it is always a pleasure to call on him.

It would take up all our space to give a line-up of overseers, second hands and section men who take the Bulletin at all these mills. But they are among the best in our big family of friends and readers, and we are proud of them.

#### WELFARE WORK

Miss Pearl Wyche is in charge of community welfare, and has a number of capable assistants. Domestic science plays a great part in teaching food values, the art of successful cooking and serving, also sewing, and other features so necessary to the well kept home.

There are churches and Sunday schools of different denominations well attended. P. T. A., various clubs for young and old, all kinds of clean, healthful sports, splendidly equipped playgrounds and supervised play; camps and swimming, Bible studies, baby clinics, and every other thing that is necessary in the building of character.



BASEBALL TEAM, PROXIMITY PLANT, PROXIMITY MFG. CO., GREENSBORO, N. C.

Front Row—Solomon, c.; Boone, cf.; F. C. Garner, Executive Secretary; F. T. Noah, Club President; H. A. Haithcock, Team Manager; Deaton, p.; Edwards, rf.

Back Row—W. L. Davis, Asst. Supt.; John D. Scott, overseer of spinning; Chambers, 2b (Field Captain); Hunter, p.; Murphy, ss.; Bill Delancy, former player on the team, now with St. Louis Cardinals; Dave (Sheriff) Harris, a former player, now with Atlanta; Barringer, 1b.; Nichols, 3b.; Kemp, lf.; Vester Everhart, Night Supt.; C. F. Noah, overseer weaving; Paul Walker, loom fixer and a director of the club.

# Southern Sources of Supply

## For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

*Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.*

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**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

**AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP.**, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc.**, Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, Box 1953, Atlanta, Ga.; P. Dupree Johnson, Box 2197, Atlanta, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, 408 Randall St., Greenville, S. C.

**ASHWORTH BROS., Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

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are supposed to be in the interest of producers and yet power is expressly denied the secretary to impose licensing provisions upon the producers. In other words, processors are to be licensed against their will to promote the interests of producers, but the unwillingness of producers themselves to be licensed as to matters which are in their own interest, is to be respected!

It is our view that the conduct of the producers is their own affair. If they are unwilling to subject themselves to licenses in their own interest, certainly the processors should not be subjected to such provisions for the benefit of those who are unwilling to police themselves and subject themselves to necessary restraints in their own interest.

Another objectionable feature of the proposed amendments is that the processors should be required to pay license fees for policing plans for the benefit of the producers, while the producers, not being subject to such licenses, are free from any such taxation for their own benefit.

To sum up our position: It is for a voluntary self-government by producers and by processors, subject to the approval of governmental agencies of such plans as in the public interest. It is against any attempt to regiment either producer or processor by measures which do not commend themselves as sound to the very preponderant number of those affected, whether farmers or processors. It is against the breaking down of a marketing plan of the producers by action of the processors, but believes that any such unfair trade practices can be taken care of by provisions already in the Act. It is against the taxation of the processors to policing plans in the interest of the producers. It is against the exemption of producers from licenses imposed for their own benefit while subjecting processors to such licenses for the benefit of producers.

As to the proposed amendments for permitting the use of the payment in kind of benefit payments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, we feel that that is a matter which is for the farmers to determine and not for us as processors, and therefore expresses no opinion.

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### The Coloring and Finishing of Warp Satin Cloths

(Continued from Page 10)

lie parallel to the twist in the warp threads; the lines will therefore be approximately at an angle of 16° to the warp direction. Sufficient added softening agents should be present in the fabric to prevent it from acquiring a paper-like handle. Sometimes it is desirable to pass the schrein-ered fabric over a stud-breaking machine in order to eliminate any suspicion of firmness of handle. The finished fabric should be soft and lustrous; it should be free from "motey" cotton and have a solid compact appearance.—*Textile Recorder*.

### Processing Tax Is Unfair Levy On Cotton Textiles

(Continued from Page 4)

terest. Plans for processors should be worked out by them in their interest and only approved when in the public interest. The proposed licensing provisions seem to us to have this extraordinary characteristic: They

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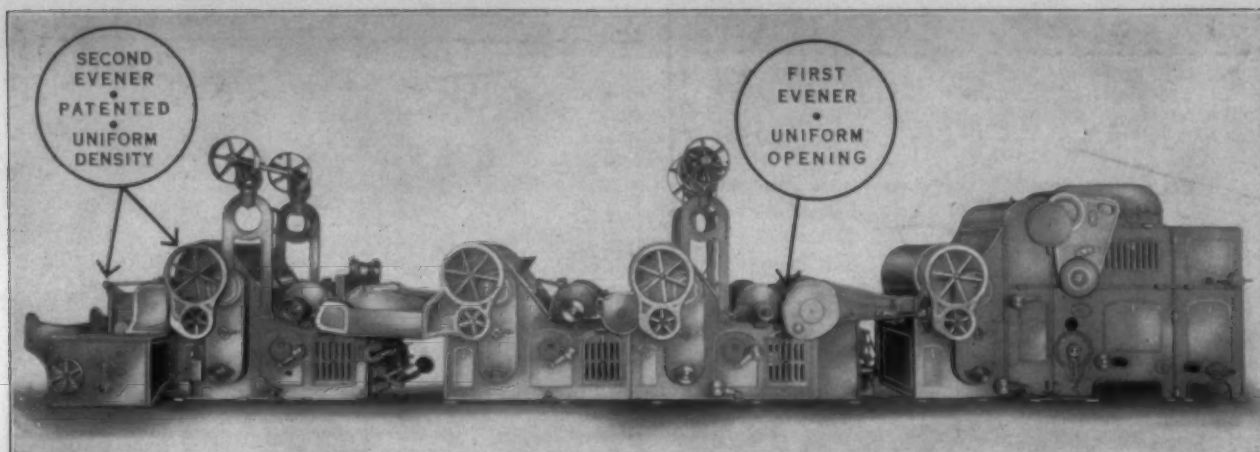
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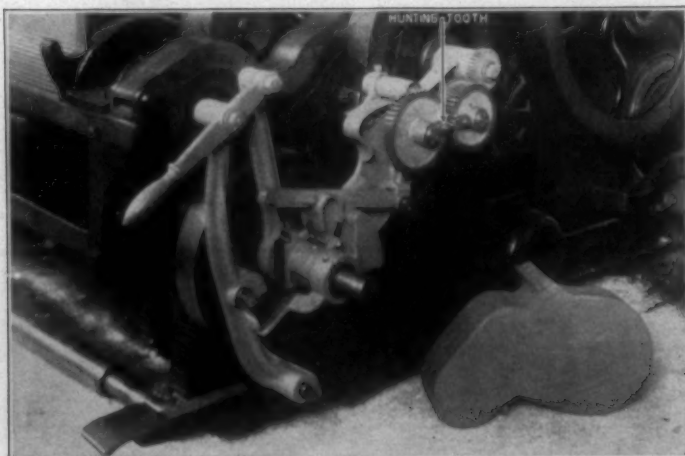


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